IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

IMPOSS

To tell in such a short space the particulars and prices of the Grade Quality cycles which will sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

VOL. XIII NO. 159— BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—		
Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Waterpriaan

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN, Actg. Agent.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th July	MALWA*		10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA*		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
Y s.s. CHINA 31st March 31st 1926 extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
†Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.
SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.
First Saloon "A" Return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s. s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on the 11th September
The Rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions.....£120
To Marseilles and Back.....£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
6th July	NIRVANA *	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	5,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA*	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
7th July	SICILIA	6,813	DONGOLA
10th ,,	MACEDONIA..	11,089	
12th July	KIDDERPORE	5,334	
21th ,,	JEYPORE*	5,318	
4th Aug.	NAGPORE	5,283	
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

8th	July	BARODA ...	East & S. Africa
10th	,,	VITA ...	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
8th	,,	KAROA ...	Busreh via Karachi.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th June	10th July
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	15th July	29th July
Mirofan Maru	S. Hirai	5374	26th July	8th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Aug.	29th Aug

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru.	G. Fujita	5750	1 July	9 July
Argun Maru	T. Inoue	6609	11 July	24 July
Hamburg Maru.	K. Orihara	5220	26 July	9 Aug.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22158. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co,

Corner Grant Road. BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance, Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1.	Proposals for Insurance received during the year about	Rs. 72,00,000
2.	Policies actually issued during the year about	Rs. 58,00,000
3.	Annual Income about	Rs. 14,00,000
4.	Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about	Rs. 2,25,00,000
5.	Accumulated Fund	Rs. 56,00,000
6.	Claims paid about.	Rs. 42,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,609.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskat Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924

ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees	18	Crores
Insurance in Force -	,,	86	,,
Income - - -	,,	4	,,
Assets - - -	,,	16	,,

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

Apply for particulars of Insurance to:

BRANCH OFFICE:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. KANJI & Co.,

General Agents.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Rs. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 20 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R. M. DWADKAR & Co, Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon Bombay.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBA

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

(Founded by Sir P. C RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA - UTERINE TONIC

Leading articles on the latest developments in science and

ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

Dyspepsia
Heart-burn
Flatulence, etc

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— **THE POPULAR PHARMACY,**

Head Office
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Phone No. 40784

Branch—
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGA

...ATIONALIST ...IPAL PARTY.

...TITUTION AND RULES.

...h below the Constitution and ... Bombay Nationalist Municipal ...opted at the general meeting of ...eld on the 29th April, and the ...st:—

...arty will be known as the Bom...list Municipal Party.

... member of the Bombay Muni...ation who—

... member of any Congress organisation;

(b) agrees in writing to wear Swadeshi cloth, i.e., cloth spun and woven in India to the total exclusion of all foreign cloth;

(c) agrees in writing to encourage the removal of untouchability and promotion of inter-communal unity; and

(d) subscribes to the constitution, rules and programme of the Party;

shall be eligible to be a member of the Party.

3. The objects of the Party are:—

(a) To watch, promote and safeguard the civic interests of the town and island of Bombay, and of such other area as is or may hereafter be within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, so as to secure the greatest good of the greatest number;

(b) To co-operate with other public bodies or associations having the same or similar objects;

(c) To educate public opinion on civic question by means of public meetings, pamphlets, leaflets and other literature on municipal questions;

(d) To take such other steps as may be necessary for, or incidental to the carrying out of the aforesaid objects.

4. The programme of the Party shall be as defined in the election manifesto of the Party, adopted in accordance with the provisions contained in rule No. 21.

5. Every member of the Party shall pay in advance an annual subscription of Rs. 25.

PARTY CANDIDATES.

6. The Party shall elect the following office bearers:—

(a) A Leader.
(b) A Deputy Leader.
(c) A Whip.
(d) Two Secretaries and
(e) A Treasurer.

Provided that the office-baerers so elected shall hold office during their term as Municipal Councillors.

7. There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of:—

(a) The office-bearers as ex-officio members;

(b) Six members to be elected by the Party from among its number;

(c) Two members to be co-opted by the ex-officio and elected members.

[illegible] Committee shall be constituted [illegible] year to year in or about the month of April:

Provided further that any vacancy among office-bearers or the elected members of the Executive Committee shall be filled by the Leader pending due election by the Patry, such election to take place as far as possible within one month from the date of vacancy.

If the Leader vacates office for any cause whatsoever, the Deputy Leader shall act in his place and perform his duties until another Leader is duly elected.

8. The Executive Committee shall elect 2 members to act as Emergency Committee with the Leader to deal with all urgent questions that may require immediate decision;

Provided that in the absence of any one or both of the members of the Emergency Committee, the Leader shall in place of the absentee or absentees consult one or two members of the Executive Committee as the case may be;

Provided further that in the absence of the Leader, the Executive Committee shall function as the Emergency Committee, and the latter shall for the time being be functus officio.

9. The Executive Committee or the Leader of the Party may appoint any member or members to make a special study of any subject within the scope of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, and to prepare notes for the information of other members.

10. The general meetings of the Party may be held as often as the Leader may consider necessary: provided that the Secretary shall on a requisition of not less than at least one-fifth of the total number of members of the Party, specifying clearly the emotion to be made or the subject to be discussed, convene a general meeting of the Party, within reasonable time after the receipt of such requisition.

11. The Executive Committee shall ordinarily meet once a fortnight and may be convened by the Leader as often as he may consider necessary.

12. The quorum for a general meeting shall be 12, and for the Executive Committee's meeting 5.

13. If a duly notified general meeting cannot be held for want of a quorum, and the meeting is therefore adjourned, no quorum shall be necessary for the adjourned meeting.

14. No member who has not paid his subscription by the first of July shall be entitled to take part in or vote at any subsequent meeting of the Party or any of its Committees.

PARTY QUESTIONS.

15. The following shall be treated as Party Questions:—

(a) All matters declared to be Party Questions at a meeting of the Party or of the Executive Committee by a majority of 2-3rd and 3th of the members present respectively.

(b) All matters declared to be Party Questions by the Emergency Committee of the Party at any stage in the proceedings of the Municipal Corporation.

16. It shall be the duty of the Whip or in his absence the Secretary, to give to every member of the Party, a written—or when that is not possible—a verbal intimation of the decisions of the Party or the Executive Committee or the Emergency Committee, making certain matters Party Questions.

17. Every member shall be bound to vote on any Party Question in accordance with the decisions of the Party, or the Executive Committee, or the Emergency Committee in that behalf and communicated to him, as provided in the foregoing rule.

Provided that a member who has, in any committee, taken a definite attitude which is against Party decision subsequently arrived at, may remain neutral.

18. In matters requiring prompt action on the spot, which cannot be dealt with at a meeting of the Party, or of the Executive Committee or of the Emergency Committee, the Leader of the Party shall have the power to issue such instructions as he may deem proper, and all members shall be bound to follow such instructions.

19. Except when otherwise provided, the Deputy Leader shall exercise all the functions of the Leader, in the latter's absence.

20. Any member who has acted contrary to the policy and programme of the Party, or in contravention of any of these rules, or deliberately disregards any Whip or instructions issued by the Leader, may be removed from membership of the Party, at a meeting attended by not less than half the total number of members, if so decided by a majority of 3th of those present. No such decision shall be made by the Party without reasonable notice to such member and without hearing any explanation which such member has to give.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

21. It shall be the duty of the Party to run Party candidates at every general election and if possible at every bye-election and for that purpose to define prior to every general election, the principal issues which in the judgment of the Party, should constitute the Party Programme, for such electioneering campaign; such Party programme to be adopted by 2-3rd majority of the members of the Party present at the meeting.

22. Every Party candidate shall include in his election address, the specific issues thus defined and give them prominence therein, while remaining free to include in addition, any other proposals not inconsistent therewith.

23. It shall be the duty of the Leader to invite applications for candidates for such election and of the Executive Committee to make selection of Party candidates, after such enquiry as it may consider necessary, in time to enable the Party and the candidate or candidates selected, to carry on such electioneering propaganda, as might be deemed necessary in the circumstances.

24. Every selected candidate shall pay a minimum fee of Rs. 100 and such other contribution as the Leader of the Party may fix in each case, to the General Fund of the Party.

25. Every selected candidate shall be bound on election to be a member of the Party, during the term of his office as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

26. It shall be the duty of the Leader of the Party to select candidates for coption after such enquiry and consultation as he considers necessary.

27. The candidates selected for cooption shall pay such contribution to the General Fund of the party as the Leader may in each case determine, and such candidate shall on election be bound to be a member of the Party, during the term of his Office as a member of the Municipal Corporation.

28. The Treasurer of the Party shall be in charge or Party Funds; shall keep the account of the Party Funds in a manner prescribed by the Executive Committee from time to time; shall open a current account in the name of the Party with a bank to be selected by the Executive Committee, and shall submit a quarterly statement of receipts and disbursements and dues before the Party. No funds shall be spent except in accordance with the rules framed by the Executive Committee.

29. It shall be the duty of the Leader with the assistance of the members of the Party and the candidate or candidates selected from time to time to organise a vigorous electioneering campaign by means of public meetings, pamphlets leaflets and other literature and for that purpose he may constitute Ward Committees and direct election operations in such manner as he considers necessary.

30. It shall be open to the Party to make rules not inconsistent with any of these rules, for the purpose of giving effect to the objects, policy and programme hereinbefore defined, and also for the purpose of conducting its own business.

31. The Executive Committee and Emergency Committee shall have power to make rules for the conduct of their respective business.

32. No clause or section of the constitution and rules of the Party shall be added to, altered or repealed, except at a special meeting of the Party called for the purpose and by two-third of members present voting for such addition, alteration or repeal.

NATIONALIST MUNCIPAL PARTY.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following are the Office bearers of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party:—

Leader:—Mr. V. J. Patel.

Deputy Leader:—Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Whip:—Mr. F. J. Ginwalla.
Mr. V. A. Desai is appointed temporarily to act in his place during his absence.
Secretaries:—Dr. J. V. Vora.
Mr. B. N. Mesheri.
Treasurer:—Mr. B. N. Motiwalla.

Members of the Executive Committee:—1 Mr. V. J Patel, 2 Mr. K. F. Nariman, 3 Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, 4 Dr. J. V. Vora, 5 Mr. B. N. Mesheri, 6 Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, 7 Mr. J. M. Mehta, 8 Mr. B. T. Desai, 9 Mr. M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, 10 Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, 11 Mr. H. Lalji, 12 Dr. M. B. Velkar, 13 Mr. V. A. Desai, and 14 Mrs A. Gokhale.

CANDIDATES FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTOIN.

The general elections for the Bombay Municipal Corporation will take place in the month of January 1926. Persons desirous etc.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S HISTORY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lord Birkenhead in an after dinner speech is reported to have said that the British conquered India with the sharp edge of the sword. With reference to this post-prandial statement, the following extracts from a Persian poem composed by a Parsee Priest named Jamshed Kaikobad of Surat in 1711 A. C. will, I hope, be interesting and instructive. I give a free translation of these extracts in English from a Gujarati translation of the poem in the "Life of the Seth Family" published in 1900 A. C. for private circulation.

When the Englishman came to India, (says the poem), he came to Surat for commerce in the garb of a tradesman. Seth Rustomjee (son of Manekjee) met the Englishman, and become friends with him, and all the Topiwalas (Kulalposh) who were Englishmen, were pleased with him. Afterwards the Englishman appointed Seth Rustomjee as his Shroff and entrusted all his affairs to him and placed all men under him. Seth Rustomjee then searched for a residence for the Englishman. There was a merchant at Surat whose name was Tujjar Haji Hajaj Beg. He had a large, spacious and lofty palace full of sculptures, an admirable building, pleasing to the heart. Seth Rustomjee got the house for the Englishman, on a rental of Rs. 1,800 per annum. Afterwards the Englishman improved it at his own expense.

Here follows a glowing poetical description of the beauty and miraculous powers of the building which for the sake of brevity I omit, only mentioning that in the opinion of the poet the building was so auspicious that every one who lived or transacted business there thrived, and accordingly the Englishman also flourished from that day in India. His first Shroff was Seth Rustomjee, and all his business was in his hands.

Afterwards, proceeds the Poet, Seth Rustomjee went with the Englishman to Delhi to obtain permission from the Emperor for the opening of an English factory at Surat. The Emperor at that time was Aurunzebe. . . (Here follows a description of his Durbar which I omit.)

Seth Rustomjee then advanced fearlessly near the Royal presence and after due obeisance represented on behalf of the Englishman that he was a trader and had come to India for trade, but that the nobles of the Court did not allow him to enter the City (Surat). The Topiwala was a good man, and was desirous of Imperial protection. He prayed that by the grace of the Emperor he might be allowed to stay in the City, to open a factory and store-house, and to carry on trade. . . . The Emperor Aurungzebe ordered his minister, Asad Khan, to draw up an Imperial Firman, directing that the Englishman should be permitted to enter Surat and live there without any interference. When the Firman was ready, the Emperor affixed his golden seal, and gave it to Asad Khan, and the Arzbegi handed it over to to the Englishman, who was much pleased, and took leave respectfully after salutation. . . .

Afterwards Seth Rustomjee went to the Nawab (of Surat) and showed the Imperial Firman, granted to the Topiwala. It was read out by a scribe to the Nawab, who placed it on his own head and then gave it to the Englishman who sent it to his King in England, who was highly pleased on reading it, and was struck by the wisdom of Seth Rustomjee, who was acknowledged as Shroff and entrusted with the whole business of the Englishmen. Seth Rustomjee was much honoured as it was owing to his wisdom and tact that the Emperor Aurunzzebe had granted the Firman, and it was due to Seth Rustomjee Manekjee that the Englishmen found their first footing in the City of Surat.—Yours, etc.

S P. KANGA.

40, Walkeshwar Road,
Bombay, July 4.

UNITY AND CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You were kind enough to comment on my letter published in your esteemed paper on the 5th instant. You asked me and my friends to make a start by joining the Congress. I may state here that I never left the Congress and though at times have been treated as a pariah by those friends from whom I honestly differed, I have all along adopted myself to the changing franchise of the Congress and am still within its fold. I believe, I am the only Independent member of the All-India Congress Committee. I may tell you, I had had talks with various of my colleagues of the Independent group and I found most of them inclined to join the Congress. During the Leaders' Conference at Bombay last September, Messrs. Ramchandra Rao and B. C. Pal came all the way from Ellore and Calcutta to participate in our efforts to unite. Mr. Jinnah, as you stated in your editorial on the famous Five Points, "acknowledges the premier position of the Congress and desires the restoration of unity on its platform". So you cannot very well say, that our group are lukewarm to join the Congress. Some of these men had been prominent men on the Congress platform. So also some of the leaders of the Liberal group. The present Congress franchise—the 4-anna franchise—nor its predecessor the four anna one, did give a chance to many public men to be in the All India Congress Committee. To revise the constitution of A.I.C.C. such that leaders of all parties and shades of opinion may be there shall be the first task of the Working Committee if the A.I.C.C. which will meet at Calcutta on 3rd July.

I addressed a letter to Mahatma Gandhi to Belgaum Congress asking him to do away with the yarn franchise and change the constituency of A.I.C.C. so that Liberals, Independents, Indian Merchants, Indian Labour, Indian Political Associations may all find representations there. As an alternative I suggested and I still hold the same view that at least 50 members may be co-opted to A.I.C.C. from all political associations. I may name a few of these here. These are the Servants of India Society, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, the Moslem League, the Khilaphat Committee, the National Convention League, the Liberal Federation, the National Indian Association of Calcutta, the Marwari Chambers of Bombay and Calcutta, etc., etc. These associations cannot be ignored and they have their stake in the country. I concede the franchise bodies under the present Congress organisations to my friends, the Non-changers and the Swarajists. I ask them, the present members of A.I.C.C., to meet soon and to bring in this fresh blood to their body by such co-option. The A.I.C.C. has slept those six months. It must meet and deliberate on the nation's problems of the day.

My friends Messrs. Patel and Kelkar are both anxious to find ways and means to our united action. All the Nationalist Press except the "Bengalee" is sanguine over the solution. I appeal to the Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. where it will be feasible for leaders of all groups to talk over and find the common basis on which we can all unite and make the Congress again the national platform.—Yours, etc.

B. DAS.

CUSTOMS PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Day by day the relations between the officials and the subordinates in the Customs Service are becoming more strained, and it is no exaggeration to say that things are gradually verging to a breaking point, and because of this I venture to ask for a little space in your columns to ventilate a growing grievance that is being sorely felt and is creating a general feeling of unrest amongst the members of the subordinate staff employed in the Custom House. My letter has reference generally to supersessions that are taking place at most of the Customs ports, but in particular to Calcutta where wholesale supersessions occurred a little time back in making promotions in the Ministerial establishments, and more recently to promotions of certain Preventive Officers to the grade of 1st. Class Officers over men who are very much their senior. In both instances the reasons advanced are the Head of an Office must have the right to make promotions by selection and merit. It is not my desire to question these methods, but I should be glad indeed to obtain the verdict of public opinion as to whether the principle applied is fair and just. What actually happens is that if A., B. and C are found unfit, D and others who follow are not considered at all, and Z is suddenly trotted out as the one who possesses exceptional merit and is therefore pronted over the heads of those who are above him, and what makes these supersessions so glaring is that in a large number of instances the seniors have been tried over and over again in duties qualifying for advancement and their work is suddenly discredited and preference given to juniors who have never been tried in such duties before. In the supersessions that have taken place lately in the Preventive Service the Superintendent, Preventive Service, has justified his action on the plea of merit such as that explained above, remarking that amongst the seniors who have been superseded "some are fit now, but less so than those chosen". The logic of this is not convincing; and unless British justice and fair play are to be wholly disregarded surely the seniors on the Superintendent's own showing are deserving of being given a trial and should not be overlooked in the manner they have been. It is no wonder therefore that feeling ran high at the meeting of the members of the Preventive Service that was held in the Association Rooms on Sunday the 28th June 1925 to protest against the action of the Superintendent. The Association has endeavoured its utmost by several articles published in its own Journal and repeated representations to draw attention to the injustice of such proceedings, but so far its efforts have not met with success either from the local authorities or from the Central Board of Revenue, as it appears to be an ingrained principle that the action of the Heads of Departments even if it savours of injustice must be upheld. The Association therefore finds itself under the necessity of having to appeal to the public press to see whether it is not possible to secure its powerful co-operation so that a change may be brought about in existing methods which are not only causing general dissatisfaction, but is creating an impression that justice and fair play have ceased to exist where Government servants are concerned, although Service Associations were ostensibly brought into being with the specific object of safeguarding their interests. The Association intends to pursue this matter further if necessary, and with this in view subscriptions amounting to close upon Rs. 500 were spontaneously raised by those present at the meeting who have pledged themselves to secure whatever amount that may be necessary for the purpose.—Yours, etc.

JOHN R. KING.
General Secretary.

55 Free School Street,
Calcutta, June 29.

ADEN NOTES.

TITLES FOR ARABS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ADEN, June 28.

Aden is passing through its horrid summer. The heat is upon its zenith. Days have become oppressive. The schorching rays of the sun aided by the non-absorbant surrounding hills make things all the more worst especially for those who are living in bowels of the Crater. One cannot resist the idea that Shams-i-Tabrizi would have easily roasted his piece of meat in Aden at an arms length rather than stretch it to near the sun! The Shamal, or the north-wind has also began its abominable work since the 10th instant. The wind is detested by most people owing to its dusty nature; but, at the same time, it should not be forgotten that the blowing of the wind exactly during the Aden summer is a boon for the inhabitants of this place. It, in fact, assuages the body and is not a nuisance as many irrationally call it. Summer in Aden would be unbearable without the Shamal, the sensation of heat is felt during September and part of October when one runs to the doctor for Prickly-heat Lotion. The business of goggles is in full swing. Twenty-five per cent of the inhabitants are seen wearing American goggles, for protecting their eyes from the dust that is being furiously blown by the wind. Steamer Point and Sheikh Othman are cooler than Crater during the night. In the latter place sometimes nights are full of humidity Saheb log cannot sleep in their bungalows without the Punkah puller working for hours during the whole night. The suspension of breeze when it is needed most is the characteristics of the Aden summer. People are flocking towards the sea in the evening in quest of cold sea breeze. Well-to-do Arabs go to Sheik Othman gardens along with their Mada's (hubble-bubble) and a bundle of Qat (a kind of shrub extensively used by Arabs all over Yemen). To the poor a sea bath and the ordinary fan are sufficient.

ARAB TITLES.

The public of Aden was pleased to find the names of Mr. Murray, Mr. DeLuna, and Mr. Mohamed Abdul Kader Mackawi, in the King's Birth Day Honours list. Mr. Mohamed Abdul Kader is a public spirited man and an Arab Contractor of repute. All large buildings in Aden such as the Aden Port Trust Building, the Aden Residency School (the largest building in Aden), the Palace of H. H. the Sultan of Lahej, and several others, were built under his supervision Government have no doubt appreciated his labours in this connection and as a member of the Settlement and Port Trust Committees, and rightly conferred the title of Khan Bahadur on him. But, by the way, the title of Khan Bahadur or Khan Saheb has no significance and is altogether inappropriate as applied to the Arabs. In fact the latter title bears a sinister meaning if one were to put the simple diacritical mark Fatha or Zaber on the "nun" of Khan. This little stroke changes the title of Khan Saheb to "Khana Saheb" which means "Betrayed his friend". Moreover, these titles are not appreciated by the Arabs. Khan Bahadur or Khan Saheb may be of value to Indians or rather Pathans who have actually weilded the sword; but for an Arab in civil life these titles are altogether meaningless and one at least is a positive abuse. I suggest that Government should select some other titles suitable for the Arabs, as has been done for the benefit of the Burmese to whom the title of K. B. and K. S. are not applicable. Perhaps "Akram-al-Ashira (Most Honoured of the Community or Tribe), in place of K. B. "Karim-al-Ashira (Honoured of the Community or Tribe) instead of K. S. would be suitable titles for Arabs.

IN MEMORIAM.

Darjeeling, India's precious gem
Set in the Himalyan diadem;
We send our hero, give him rest,
Do homage due, display your best.
Let Kinchanchanga guard our chief;
He needs his rest, he needs relief.

Darjeeling, honour C. R. Dass,
Unfurl his flag from the highest mast;
Let Everest with his flag unfurled,
Proclaim his greatness to the world.
Our Swa'ra'j leader comes to you
Receive him due.

Darjeeling, India's beauteous place,
Why gloomy clouds besmear thy face
Why look so sombre heights of Ghoom?
With pines and cypress bathed in gloom?
Why mountain ranges look so sad?
Their peaks in blackest mourning clad.

Why Bhutias temple at Kurseong,
Blows the conch and strikes the gong?
Why howls of winds our ear drums rend?
What awful fate all these portend?
Why lies in dust dear Swaraj flag?
Torn in shreds a worthless rag.

O India! mother of a numerous race
E'en mother of traitors and debase,
There lies thy faithful C. R. Dass,
Thy dutiful son is gone alas,
He lies in sleep, eternal sleep,
Mourn your dead, dear mother weep.

M. L. AKMAL.

Jain ladies of Delhi Assembled in a meeting paid their "worshipful tributes" to Deshbandhu and adopted a resolution expressing condolence with his bereaved family. Lectures were made eulogising his life work and services to Motherland. A copy of the resolution was sent to Shrimati Basantidevi.

The general meeting of the Jain Swayamsevak Mandal has expressed their profound grief at the sad death of Deshbandhu Chitaranjandas.

AN APPEAL TO ENGLISH SYMPATHY.

The following letter is published in "The Times":—

Sir,—The deplorable riots now occurring in Shanghai are unfortunately indicative of a movement all too widespread in China. Its underlying idea commands respect, for it is that of a reasonable national aspiration, a national aspiration at present wrongly informed and misdirected, but one which is capable of better things. This country is eminently in sympathy with the principles underlying these aspirations, but it looks with anxiety on the methods now adopted. A spirit of perpetual revolt leads only to destruction and tends to alienate the best frinds of the student class at home and abroad.

If emphasis in this country seems to be laid on British interests in China, that, perhaps, is only because they are the most patent to us, and, rightly or wrongly, come first to mind. But there is clear recognition here that Chinese interests are ours—for the greater includes the less. Nobody in this country wishes to take any further political responsibility in China, still less to exploit it in selfish interests or to its disadvantage.

May we suggest that it will be for the welfare of all parties if we in this country put the welfare of China even before our own? At least, we should maintain the same fairness and generosity of mind that we maintain towards other nations. And may we appeal to the leaders of the student class to remember that firm government and the maintenance of order are essential to the welfare of their suffering people?

Yours, &c.,

NELSON BITTON (Secretary, London Missionary Society).
J. PERCY BRUCE (Professor of Chinese, London University, and late President, Shantung Christian University, Tsinanfu).
G. F. SAYWELL (late Editorial Secretary, C.M.S.)
HARRY T. SILCOCK (Secretary, Friends' Foreign Mission Association, and late Vice-President, West China Union University, Chengtu).
W. E. SOOTHILL (Professor of Chinese, Oxford University.)

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
AT
ONE ANNA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Local	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	„ 12-8	„ 15
3 Months	„ 6-4	„ 7-8
1 Month	„ 2-2	„ 2-8

SUBSCRIPTION FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES
Rs 30 PER YEAR

SINGLE COPY:
ONE ANNA

SUNDAY EDITION,

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

SINGLE COPY
ONE ANNA

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra
on 21 April, 2017

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL
CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT
ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under :—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the arverliser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LECTURER in MATHEMATICS for the Kala-Bhavan, Baroda. One having an honours degree in the Applied Mathematics papers together with subsidiary Physics will be given preference. The post is graded at Rs. 75—150—15/2. It is possible to start a specially well qualified person on Rs. 100 in this grade. Apply immediately with full particulars to the PRINCIPAL, Kala-Bhavan; Baroda.
A 23612

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Karwar Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited on a monthly pay of Rs. 50—75 according to qualifications, with future prospects. Only those who know Kanarese, Marathi, and English and have experience of work in Co-operative or other banks should apply with testimonials. Graduates will be preferred. Applications should reach the bank before the 25th of July, 1925. (Sd.) D. B. NADKARNI, Chairman. Karwar, 30th June, 1925.
A 23614

WANTED IMMEDIATELY two CANARESE-knowing Graduates—one B.Sc. or B.A. with Chemistry and Physics and another B.A., B.T.—for Edward School, Ankola. Apply sharp stating salary expected to S.A. NADKARNI, President K.E.E. Society, Ankola, N. Kanara.
A. R. 1373.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BRIGHT CHRISTIAN youth of 20 SEEKS APPOINTMENT as a Typist and Clerk. Apply Box No. 859 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1382

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—A temporary receipt, dated 18-8-1922 for a Share No. 169 of the Jivraj Balloo Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Morarji Premji Goculdas. Finder please communicate with him c/o 16, Apollo Street.
PB R1384

HOTELS.

LONAVLA INTERNATIONAL HOTEL —Close to Station, Excellent Management Food, Scenery, delightful during monsoon: Excellent opportunity for Motorists and those visiting Poona during Races, en route.
H1383

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGO AND LICHIE FRUIT.

BIG size Rose-scented Lichies 400 Rs. 4/-, 800 Rs. 7/8/- Bombay Langra Mangoes 100 Rs. 15/-. Packing freight extra. Price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of mangoes and lichies grafts SUPERINTENDENT, Estate Garden, Darbhanga.
F 23441

KANDAHAR CHOICEST FRUITS.- Two pounds each Dry Figs, Apricots and Cake Sultanas 6/- Delivery Free. Quality wonderful. TRIKHA BROTHERS Quetta.
F. R. 1348.

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO., Meerut.
T R1111

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS BARGAINS—50 Portugal, 50 Portuguese Colonies, 50 Czecho Slovakia, 50 French Colonies, 50 South America, 40 Roumania, 30 Portuguese India, all different, 12 as. each. The lot Rs. PETER DE SOUZA, Jhansi.
1375.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HINDUSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up for the year ending 31st March, 1925.

2nd—To Declare a dividend.

3rd—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5th—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th June, 1925.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th July, 1925 to the 3rd August, 1925, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after FRIDAY, the 31st July, 1925, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on MONDAY, the 13th July 1925.
C23616

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet made for the year ended 31st March, 1925.

2nd—To declare a dividend.

3rd—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-elecion.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the year 1925-26 and to fix their remuneration.

5th—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJI SONS & CO.,
Agents

Bombay, 24th June, 1925.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th July to MONDAY, the 3rd August, 1925, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after FRIDAY, the 31st July, 1925, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on MONDAY, the 13th July, 1925.
C23617

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1925, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st March, 1925.

2nd.—To declare a dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1925-26 and to fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAMODHER THACKERSEY
MOOLJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th June, 1925.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th July, 1925, to MONDAY, the 3rd August, 1925, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after FRIDAY, the 31st day of July, 1925, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 13th July, 1925.

The Shareholders at Ahmedabad are advised to receive payments of their dividend from Mr. Motilal Govindlal Kasondas, residing at Sankdi Sherri, Ahmedabad on presenting their Share Certificates and the Warrants duly signed.
C23618

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JIJOOBAI, widow and Administratrix of Kaikhushroo Kawasha Tarapore-walla, deceased of Tarapore Parsi Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client HAJI AMIR SAHEB MOHIDIN SAHEB Raies, the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against, the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

A moiety of the Inami Village of Velgaum in the Talooka of Mahim, District Thana, containing 1,500 acres or thereabouts including both agricultural land and hilly land in the Registration Sub-District of Mahim, bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the boundary of the village of Mowje Khotal, on or towards the South by the moiety of the village of Velgaum belonging to Bhalchandra A. Dandekar, on or towards the West by the boundary of village of Mowje Chari and on or towards the East by the boundary of the village of Mowje Damkhil.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 6th July, 1925.
C23624

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that our clients Messrs. MANALAL BHAGIRATH carrying on business at Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, have REVOKED the POWER OF ATTORNEY, given by them to Kanayalal Jaganath. The public are hereby warned against dealing with him in the name of our clients and if after this intimation any person deals with him in the name of our clients he will do so at his risk and peril.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1925.
THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Manalal Bhagirath.
C23626

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E. 2081 19/6/25.

GEORGE THE V by the Grace of God, etc.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and the credits limited to the property and credits mentioned in Schedule No. 1 of Tribhuvandas Raghavji, Late of Patana Hindu inhabitant carrying on business in provisions and perfumery at Bombay and Calcutta under the name of T. P. Lall and Co. ..... Deceased.

Odhavji Raghavji of Patana in Kathiawar, Hindu inhabitant, merchant at present temporarily residing at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fifteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

MALABARI,
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 15th day of June, 1925.
Messrs. DALLAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23623

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR TILE MERCHANTS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF FRENCH TILES, WASHING BASINS, PORCELAIN SEATS, EUROPEAN WATER CLOSETS ETC.

By order of the concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th July, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Harver and Co.'s Godown, Frere Road and opposite General Post Office, a big lot of Red Square French Tiles (8"x8"), glazed coloured broken English tiles pieces, complete sets of water closets, washing basins, porcelain seats etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the proprietor Carlton Hotel, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 16th and FRIDAY, the 17th instants at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day sell by Public Auction at the "Carlton Hotel" premises Outram Road, Hornby Road, Fort, the whole of the hotel furniture comprising drawing room suites, reclining sofas, chairs, coaches, writing tables, small and large dining tables and chairs, billiard tables, billiard benches, bedsteads, chest of drawers, towel horses, almyrahs, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHAMPA GULLY (OTHERWISE KNOWN AS KHUTTER WADI IN VITHALWADI.)

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 514 of 1925 (Kallianji Madhavjee and another vs. Kaku and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 3rd August next, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements houses hereditaments and premises standing thereon lying on the West side of Champa Gully or Champa Wadi, otherwise called Khutter Wadi Lane, in Vithalwadi Street containing by admeasurement about 436 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140 and 140 New No. 1193, Old Survey No. 91 and 91, New Survey No. 1555 and Cadastral Survey No. 1870, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes in C Ward No. 1585-6. Street No. 111 at 15 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the Public passage or Street called Khutterwadi Lane in Vithalwadi Street aforesaid, on the West by the house formerly of Moroba Ramchandra and others but now of Nana Ramchandra and his brothers on the North by the house or property formerly of Nanbai, widow of Late Meghji Hurry and now of Vallabhdas Velji and on the South by the house or property of Vithoba Pandurang and now of Ladha Bhukian.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansuklal, Hiralal Mehta and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES SOCKS,
4 CASES STOCKINGS and 15 CASES UNDERWEARS.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction High Court Suit No. 1205 of 1925.

Mr. Mukundji Malaviya ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Messrs. L. Sulemanji Karimji. Defendants.

On Tuesday the 7th July 1925 Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Mr. Mukundji Malaviya the receiver appointed by the High Court in above suit, at their Rooms No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.

4 Cases Nos. 1/4 Marks R. K. M. 931 Bombay made in Germany Ladys' stockings each case of 72 dozens black and white of 8, 8½ 9, 9½ Inches quality No. 3937 (balance of 6 cases).

6 C/s Nos. 101/106 Marks R. K. M. C. Bombay, made in Germany Gents' socks each of 90 Doz. in 6 colours of 8 8½, 9 9½ inches of 5 designs Nos. 951, 952, 953, 954, 955 quality No. 966.

15 C/s Nos. 1/15 marks merer 714 made in Germany Cotton underwares sizes 30-31½, 33 Mecco and 36, 38, 40 Inches, each case of 60 Doz.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
PRESENTS

"Where the North Begins"
WITH
RIN-TIN-TIN
The Famous Police Dog
Directed by CHET FRANKLIN
Produced Under Personal Supervision of HARRY RAPF
WARNER BROS
Classic of the Screen

'Taking a Chance'
PATHE GAZETTE
SHOWING ALL THIS WEEK
AT 6, 8 and 10 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES

WATSON'S HOTEL
Special Engagement
OF THE
European Quartette Band
which will play in
WATSON'S HOTEL CAFE'
ON
Wednesday, 8th July
From 6-30 to 9 p. m.

Cinema Majestic.
Presents THIS WEEK
THE FIRST COLOURED FILM
Supplied by Messrs. PATEL Bros.
SULTANESS OF LOVE.
Time and Rates as Usual.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
FROM TO-DAY
SPECIAL FILM
taken at the Ballard Pier.
—Showing—
THE GRAND RECEPTION
To H. E. The Governor of Goa
And
The exemplary respect paid to The remains of the Late H. H. The MAHARAJA SCINDIA of GWALIOR.
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Showing
SULTANESS OF LOVE

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

...AY MARKETS.

...COTTON.

...H CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 6.

...ket was closed on the 4th ...ot has been reported to ...er.

...n Texas has still not been ...al authorities look upon ... situation as getting serious. For the ... being it is preferable to wait and ...atch developments.

Our market remains quiet and featureless, trading being chiefly confined to Commission Houses and Bazar operators.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 453 steady for F. G. Broach July-August. At the opening Bazar operators were sellers and the values dropped to Rs. 451½, but again recovered to Rs. 453 on Shroffs buying. On Liverpool quotations being reported lower than expected the market gave way to Rs. 451½ on general selling and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 450½ and closed at Rs. 451 April-May opened at Rs. 418½ and going upto Rs. 419½ on buying by a Japanese Houses and jobbers closed quiet but steady at Rs. 418.

Broach April-May opened at Rs. 423 and declined to Rs. 421½ on selling by Commission Houses. Improving to Rs. 422 on scattered buying the market eased to Rs. 419½ on general selling and closed at the same rate. Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 398 and going up by half a rupee closed easier at Rs. 396 on Commission Houses selling. Bengal July and January were nominally quoted at Rs. 376 and Rs. 354 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last and the demand from Japan Exporters and millwalas was moderate. About 4,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

Nothing was tendered against Broach today. Only 200 Bs. Bengal were tendered, total tenders upto-date being 300 Bs. Bengal.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations (6-30 p.m.)

Bombay, July 6.

Fully Good Broach April/May	418
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	415
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	352
Fully Good Bengal July	376
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	394

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good.
M. G. Bengal and Sindh-Punjab	404	394	379	369
M.G. Kadi-Viramgaon	472	462	452	442
M.G. Dhollera	462	452	442	432
M.G. Punjab-America	500	490	480	470
M.G. Broach	487	477	467	457
M.G. Southerns			442	432
			M.G. Fair.	422

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 6.

Fully Good Broach April/May	420
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	451
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	354
Fully Good Bengal July	378
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	395

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6.

	Ready average quality	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	400
Bengal F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	400
Sindh-Punjab M.G.F.G.	375/80	.....
Punjab-Americans M. G.	450/60	470/75
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	400/420	450/55
Nagpur	405/425	450/55
Jeotmal Fine M. G.	395/410	440/45
Pulgaon Fine M G.	405/410	440/45
Dhamangaon Fine M. G.	395/405	430/35
Amraoti Fine M.G.	350/90	420
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M. G	360/90	400/410
Malkapur Fine M.G.	360/80	380/390
Khandesh Fine M. G.	345/60	375/90
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	470/75
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/60
Surtha Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Surtha F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	450
Coompta M.G.	.....	450
Westerns M. G.	.....	380/425
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	.....	440/50
Cambodia M.G.	.....	475/95

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produced etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th July 1925:—

Cotton	6076 Bales
Wheat	3556 Cwts
Linseed	4568 ,,
Rape, etc.	985 ,,
Sarsellyseed	1190 ,,
Poppyseed	505 ,,
Groundnuts	79 ,,
Castorseed	3784 ,,
Rice	1882 ,,
Myrabollams	1096 ,,
Cottonseed	6380 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1398 ,,
Jowar	122 ,,
Bajar	Nil
Barley	1002 ,,
Ghatri	2206 ,,
Coal	19 Tons

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

BOMBAY. July 6.

New York market 4th July was closed.

New York spot on 3rd July, 23.80; New Orleans 22.95 plus 05.

Liverpool Market 4th July:—

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices	Shge prev. one Close
12.07	July	12.75+08		12.81+14	
12.23	Oct	12.30+07		12.36+13	
12.11	Jan			12.24+13	
12.15	Mar.			12.17+12	
	Egyptian.				
24.00	Nov.			24.20+20	
22.75	Jan			22.95+20	

Telegraphic market advices:—

(1) Cabled 10.10 a.m.: Light rains Little Rock (Ark) district and Abilene (Texas). Temperatures abnormally high, all belt partly cloudy.

(2) Cabled 12.25 p.m.:—Some trade fixing call sales.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under.—

"Drought continues, rains badly needed. South is not selling."

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, July 6

(Bombay Quotations at 2 30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925 J/Aug	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop Broach M.G.F.G.	465/70	453	421 1/2 D/Jan
Oomra M.G. Fine	465/10		398
Bengal M. G. Fine	400/02		
„ M. G. F. G.	385/87	378	356
Khandesh Black leaf	370/380		
Khandwa-Sanavad	380/400		
Jalna/Aurrangabad	380/400		
Hatda	375/425		
Ujjain	370/425		
Parbhani Purna.	395/405		
Nander.	395/405		
Wardha/Warora	435/40		
Nagpur Katol	440/45		
Adeni	415/20		
Sindh/American	475/77		
Sangli Miraj	435/40		
Bagalkot	423/30		
Coompta	435/55		
Tirupur	490/495		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	440/45		
Dhollera x M.G.F.G.	430/35		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 3-7-25	9300000	6795000
„ Yesterday do	2000	6000
Exports to date do	7961000	6622000
Stock at Ports 26-6-25	340000	258000
„ Interior Towns. do	210000	247000
„ Liverpool do	783000	462000
Visible Supply 4-7-25	1786000	1153000
Quantity in Sight do	14463000	11446000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
6075	3447893	3228036	3506007

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 2nd July

1924-25	1923-24
14294	20147

Total Stock in Bombay on 2-7-25 7,04,396 B/s last year—7,42,140 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 29th June.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	628233	1063048	733890
China	340240	233567	366832
Japan	1488607	1228935	1602725
Coast-Ports	30295	49788	46767
Total	2487375	2575338	2750214
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	12333	872	14106
China Japan & Coast ports	51874	4342	21951
	Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.
	72-0-0	21-4-6	69-4-0

Remarks:—1-15 p.m. On Saturday New York was closed and Liverpool advanced 14 to 12 points.

To-day the local market opened with New Broach at Rs. 423 and has since declined to Rs. 421½ with old Broach at Rs. 453, Oomras at Rs. 398 and Bengals nominally at Rs. 378/79 and Rs. 357/58. There is very little change in the position in spite of the bearish Bureau Report seeing that the weather still continues to be the predominant factor.

"Sampin" closed this morning at 327.80, 319.40 and 315.70 for July, October and January these rades 80, 1.50, down respectively.

Ready Cotton.—The market was quiet on Saturday.

Marwadi Bazaar Mon. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Quiet.

Broach July-August, Rs. 452½. April-May 1926 Rs. 421¼ Oomra December-January Rs. 398.

Bengal July Rs. 378, December-January Rs. 356.

COPPER.

Bombay, July 6.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¾	62	8	0
Copper, German	1	62	8	0
Copper, German	1¼	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	8	0
Copper, American	1¾	62	8	0
Copper, American	2	62	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		28	0	0
Copper English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, country		26	0	0
Koger Brass. Metal ¾ to 1		54	8	0
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62	8	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62	8	0

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, July 6.

In full-pressed Bales	4-7-25	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	54	231,283	339,688
Central India	783	332,758	301,458
Barsi and Nagar	432	203,248	204,268
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	96,750	103,648
Berar	247	560,986	645,704
Central Provinces	128	253,942	266,310
Total Oomras	1 644	1,738,967	1,861,071
Dholera	220	301,803	181,870
N.W. Provinces	....	130,529	122,049
Rajputana	407	76,813	88,938
Sind-Punjab	..	359,018	307,116
Broach	..	480,002	307,691
Coompta & Dharwar	1,909	165,913	178,904
Westerns-Northerns	1,447	86,376	81,917
Cocanada	.. ..	1,638	1,723
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	31,089	27,876
Persian	.. ..	4,706	8,604
American	.. ..	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	449	57,399	54,153
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.. ..	3,491	819
Total	6,076	34,47,893	32,26,636

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	4-7-25	1st Sept. to 25th June. This year.	Last year
Europe	110	613,951	1,037,237
Japan & China	12,611	1,767,393	1,438,675
Coast Ports	..	30,161	49,485
Upcountry by Rail.	..	14,188	19,874
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.. ..	44,599	35,586
Total	12,721	2,475,292	2,580,857

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 4.

Total Day's at Liverpool 1,000 Bales.

Mid. American Spot.—Universal Standard 13.42 neglected.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridex 31.85

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 6.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July	12.76—.05
Oct.	12.31—.05
Jan	12.19—.05
March	12.25—.02

EGYPTIANS.

July	30.15—
Nov.	24.20—

Prices taken at 10.10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 4.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
July	12.81	+.14
August	12.67	+.14
September	12.49	+.13
October	12.36	+.13
November	12.23	+.13
December	12.24	+.13
January	12.24	+.13
February	12.25	+.13
March	12.27	+.12
April	12.26	+.11
May	12.29	+.12
June	12.25	+.12
July	12.25	+.12

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICE

Liverpool, July 4.

July	30.15 +.20
August	29.15 +.20
September	72.90 +.20
October	26.55 +.20
November	24.20 +.20
December	23.70 +.20
January	22.95 +.20
February	22.90 +.20
March	22.75 +.20
April	22.70 +.20
May	22.65 +.20
June	22.60 +.20
July	22.55 +.20

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 4.

Scinde Good	9.45
Scinde Fully Good	9.85
Scinde Fine	10.25
Bengal Good	9.55
Bengal Fully Good	9.95
Bengal Fine	10.35
Oomra Good	10.25
Oomra Fully Good	10.65
Oomra Fine	11.05
Broach Good	11.00
Broach Fully Good	11.40
Broach Fine	11.80

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, July 4.

Total in Sight 14,463,000 Bales.

Egyptian Visible Supply 1,35,000 Bales.

East Indian Visible Supply 2,06,000 Bale

American Visible Supply 1,586,000 Bales

Other 3,10,000 Bales.

Total Sales 24,000 Bales.

East Indian Sales 900 Bales.

East Indian Stock 32,000 Bales.

East Indian Forwarded 3,400 Bales.

East Indian Import of the week 5,00 Bales.

East Indian Speculation 300 Bales.

American Afloat 23,000 Bales.

East Indian Afloat 29,000 Bales.

Total Afloat 141,000 Bales.

Taking of the worlds spinners of American Cotton 176,000 Bales.

WHEAT.

London, July 4.

Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs. June/Jul sellers 52

Rozario Santa Fee 63 1/2 lbs. June/Jul nominal 55

Tone:—Argentine held for six pence advance. Buyers not following. (Inactive).

Australian June/July nominal 54/6

Choice White Karachi Few offers. Inactive.—Steady.

Soft Red Karachi May/June sellers 54/6

Tone:—Wheat Afloat to U. K. 2,445,000 Qrs.

SEEDS.

London, July 4.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July/Aug. sellers £18 1/2

Steady held—Little doing.

Linseed Bombay July/Aug. near value £20 7/8

Cottonseed Bombay July/Aug. sellers £9 1/4

Castorseed Bombay July/Aug. sellers £22 1/2

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold. per ton July/Aug. sellers £21 1/8

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton July/Aug. sellers £21 3/8

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton July/Aug. sellers £23

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore. per ton July/Aug. sellers £21

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, July/Aug. sellers £22 7/8

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 4.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta—July/Sept. sellers 15/9

Oct/Dec. sellers 15/10 1/2

Jan/Mar. sellers 16/1 1/2

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay.—Jan/Mar. sellers 16/4

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi.—Jan/Mar. sellers 16/4 3/4

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 6.

Ready prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels with moderate purchase enquiries, as shown by to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 4,200 bags.

Our Forward Market has also ruled steady and the Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15-7 per cwt.

New Croy Java Sugar.—

Shipment. June Sh. 15 per F. B. H.

Shipment. July-August-September Sh. 15-4 per F. B. H.

Shipment. October-November-December Sh. 16 per F. B. H.

Shipment January-February-March. Sh. 16-3 per F. B. H.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, July 6.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	56	8	0
Brass, English	1	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	56	8	0
Brass, English	1½	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¾	56	8	0
Brass, English	2	56	8	0

METALS.

London, July 4.

English best Selected Copper £62 3/4

Standard Copper G. M. B. £60 5/8

Copper Braziers £78

Yellow Metal 67 1/2 net per ton.

Hard Spelter 30 1/4

Corrugated Sheets £16

RUBBER.

London, July 4.

Para Up River Fine Spot Aug/Sept. sellers 36 1/2

Tone:—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot July value 39

Tone:—Firm. Good demand—Very fair business. Ribbed Smoked sheets July paid 40

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags July/Aug. Value £20 3/8.

Tone:—Quiet demand.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 39 1/8 August Value.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 39 1/8 Sept/Oct Paid Buyers.

Linseed afloat 51,000 Tons.

London, July 4.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-11.

Silver ready d. 31-15

Silver forward, d. 31-15

Tone of Silver—Quiet and steady, India doing nothing. Very little business doing.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, July 4.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6

BARLEY.

London, July 4.

Karachi Barley July/Aug. quoted 40

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, July 6.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	11	9
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	13	0
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	6
David	No. 10½	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	10	9
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	11	0
Sattara	No. 10½	0	11	6
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3	9
Japan	No. 42-2	1	4	6
Japan	No. 20	0	14	9
Japan	No. 32	1	1	9

SHARES.

London, July 4.

Hongkong Bank £138

Chartered Bank £18 5/8

National Bank £46 1/4

P. & O. Bank £10

Eastern Bank £6 1/16

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6.

Cotton Mills shares opened easier by profit taking. But again improved a few points and closed quiet but steady. It is not likely to have big fluctuations in Cotton Mill shares at present. In Miscellaneous Bombay-Burma Trading shares were in strong requests and transacted at Rs. 387-8. There are sellers for Imperial Bank shares at Rs. 425 and that of quarterly at Rs. 371-4.

Shivrajpur and Central India Mining were in demand at Rs. 48 and Rs. 28 respectively.

Tata Power were in demand at Rs. 360 and for Indian Cement were asked for Rs. 25.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	73
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7½	45
Central	25	1½	23
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	81
Imperial	500	40	1425
Imperial Contributory	125	10	373-8
Union	7½	..	3-11
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	7
Central India Mining	10	4-8	28
Indian Cement O.	350	..	26-4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	40
Katni Cement D.	40	..	100
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1-14
Shivrajpurs	10	8—0	48
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	825
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	136
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	110-8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	82
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajganj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	96
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	635
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	67-8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	170
Scindia Steam	30	17-0	6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	2 p.c.	410
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	800
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	95
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	887-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	855
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	..	80
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	300
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	510
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	975
Indian Cotton.	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	750
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	645
New Prince of Wales	500	61	930
Volkart U. P.	500	50	600
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	133-8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	12-8	387-8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	95
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100	6	4-2
Indo-Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	..	
Jost Engineering	100	17-8	225
Mckenzie	50	7-8	100
New Union Flour Mills	100	30 p.c.	335
Port Canning	100	..	35
Sardar Carbonic Gas	1,000	50	645
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	100	..	93
Tata Iron Pref.	150	..	27
Tata Iron Defd.	100	..	46-4
Tata Iron and Steel Co	30	..	—
O.	75	..	12-12
Thacker	50	..	200
Telephone	50	1	21
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	..	4-8
New India	25	1-0	12-8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	500
Vulcan	10	..	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	320
Alliance	100	..	60
Apollo	50	..	8-8
Assur Virjee	100	..	16
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	395
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5-10
Bombay Dyeing, etc.	250	50	795
Bombay Industrial	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	400
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	45
Century	100	20	341-4
Central India O.	100	16	45
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	..	47-8
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	105
Coorla	100	3	145
Crescent	100	5	212-8
Cusrimbhoy	250	..	360
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	..	575
Diamond O.	100	..	10
E.D.Sassoon United O.	10	..	1-2
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	..	315
Edward Sassoon	200	..	157-8
Elphinstone O.	100	..	30
Emperor Edward	500	..	345
Fazulbhoy	250	20	815
Finlay	100	20	120
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	750
Globe	100	..	50
Gokak	100	7	102-8
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	212-8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	..
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	388-12
Indian Woollen	50	..	10
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand	500	..	90
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	77-8
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	1050
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4550
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	35
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	250
Madras United	250	15	500
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2300
Mathradas	100	..	136-4
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	115
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	150
Mysore	50	5	115
New City of Bombay	100	10	212-8
New Great Eastern	200	10	311-4
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	70
Pearl	250	10	467-8
Phoenix	100	15	435
Planet	100	..	21-4
Premier	100	..	55
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	32-8
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapore	1,000	1200	9300
Simplex	250	..	120
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	80
Standard	500	100	1330
Swadeshi	100	18	442-8
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	50
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1650
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	..	390
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	395
Bombay Dyeing	7095	807-8	792-8	795
Century	337-8	345	337-8	341-4
Central India	450	452-8	447-8	450
Colaba Land	..	..	..	105
Crescent	..	212	..	212-8
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	157-8
Fazulbhoy	811-4	822-8	810	815
Finlay	..	..	..	120
Globe	..	..	..	50
Gokak	..	..	..	102-8
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	212-8
Indore Malwa	386-4	388 12	386-4	388-12
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1050
Madhowjee	..	..	..	250
Mathuradas	..	..	..	130
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	125
Mysore	..	..	..	115
New Great	310	312-8	310	311-4
Pabaney	..	..	..	315
Pearl	467-8	467-8	465	467-8
Phonix	..	..	..	435
Simplex	122-8	125	120-8	120
Swadeshi	440	442-8	440	442-8
Swan Mills	..	..	..	160
Tata Mill	..	..	..	50

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	132-8
Bombay Steam	67-8
Bombay Tram Co., Ord.	95
Bundi Cement	7
Indian Cement	26-4
Central India Mining	28
Katni Cement Ord.	40
Shivrajpur	48
Tata Hydro 870 872-8 867-8	867-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	12-12
Tata Iron & Steel, Def. 45-10 46-4 46-10	46-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs.	a.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	69	9
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	87	0
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	95	10
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	99	15
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	99	15
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103	2
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105	8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101	9
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102	5
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104	6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104	12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105	6
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	109	8
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974	76	8
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974	76	8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	75	8
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49	101	0
6 per cent. Municipal due 1954	102	8

Market Quiet.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

HALF YEAR'S RESULT.

The net profit of the Central Bank of India, Limited, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1925, subject to audit, including the balance brought forward from the last year's account, and after providing for taxes, etc., amounts to Rs. 15,10,552/8/4 which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as follows:—

To pay an Ad-interim dividend at 10 per cent. per annum free of Income-tax for the half-year ending 30th June, 1925	Rs. 8,40,660-0-0
To carry forward to next half year's account	Rs. 6,69,892-8-4
	Rs. 15,10,552-8-4

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY. July 8

Municipal Standing Committee, 1-40 p.m.

STUDY CLASS IN PSYCHOLOGY.—Mr. H. K. Agrawal, will conduct the weekly study class in psychology at the Youth Lodge premises, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.).

UPANISHAD CLASS.—Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse on the Mundaka Upanishad at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday.)

PAREL SETTLEMENT.—Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League Bombay a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Mr G. N. Sahasrabudhe, B.A., Senior Life Worker of the Social Service League on "Infant Welfare" to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.), in the Israelite High School, Mazagoan.

CITY'S MORTALITY.—The following statements shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 5th July 1925 to 6 a.m. of 6th idem:—

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 79.

Total Mortality this day last year 69.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.—The usual weekly class for the study of the Commonwealth of India Bill will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the offices of the National Convention Samiti, Ismail Bdgs., Hornby Road, when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will engage the class.

RAJUJI BALOOJI DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at the Rajuji Balooji Charitable Dispensary, Nasete Road, during June 1925 was 946 including Males 315, Females 250 and Children 381: The average attendance was 36.4. There were 199 new admissions.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO THE POOR.—At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave, of the Blind Relief Association treated 130 patients in the month of June of which 103 were males and 27 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (S. T.), on Fridays and Sundays.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—Telegrams to or from persons and Chinese firms exchanging with Hongkong and Southern China are subject to censorship at Hongkong and must be written in clear English or French or in one of the following codes:—A B C code 5th and 6th editions—Bentleys—Scotts tenth edition, and Marconi code. The code used should be indicated.

PAREL MAHILA MANDAL.—Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal Parel, (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Mr. V. S. Toro, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction Bombay Presidency; on "Historical places in India" to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the Damodar Thakersey Moolji Hall, Poibavadi, Parel.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "China" with Mails from London of 2nd instant left Marseilles at 4 30 a.m. on the 4th instant.

The P. and O Mail steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from London of 25th ultimo left Aden at noon on the 5th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 9th instant.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Architectural Association Rao Saheb K. V. Vaze, (retired Civil Engineer), will read a paper on "The Principles of the Construction of Indian Temples" in the Framjee Cawasjee Institute Hall, Ground Floor opposite Dhobi Talao Tramway Junction, (south entrance) on Thursday the 9th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the Vice-President Prof. Claude Batley, will preside. The lecture is open to the public and admission is free.

INCOMING PASSENGERS.

The following are among the passengers arriving by the s.s. "Macedonia" on Friday, the 10th July:—

Mr Nazir Ahmad, the Hon Mr Justice C Beasley, Mr H S ICS., Bates, Col A W R Cochrane, Lt.-Col and Mrs D Mouat, Mr C D Rajeswaran, Mr S H Spencer-Singleton, Mr B N Srivastava, and the Hon Mr Justice D G Waller.

TURKO (Thermal) BATH

(TURKISH BATH.)

AND MASSAGING INSTITUTE

ABSOLUTE CLEANLINESS, combined with the curative, Beautifying and Invigorating Elements of the Turkish, Russian or Medicated Bath. Equalises th Circulation. Dispels Aches, Pain and Congestions—Health Resort. Violet Ray Treatment. Electric Vibratory and Hand Massage. A boon for Ladies. Recommended by the Physicians of the World. Insurance against Epidemic. Attended by Nurse Masseuse, 283, Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. including Sundays and Holidays. Charges reduced from June. For healthy and sick alike. Which causes rapid development of new cells. Coloured Granules are gradually replaced. Skin assumes a beautiful clearness and purity of appearance. M.

HIGH COURT

IMPORTANT POINT IN LAW OF AGENCY

WHEN AGENT PERSONALLY LIABLE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewala)

The Swiss Locomotive Machine Works ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatao and anr. ..... Defendants.

By a written contract entered into at Winterthur in Switzerland in September 1920 the 1st defendant agreed to purchase from the plaintiffs f. o. r. Winterthur, three Diesel engines at the price mentioned in the contract. It was agreed that one-third of the price of the engines should be paid at the time of the contract, one-third at the time when the engines were ready for despatch from the plaintiffs works and the balance against the bill of lading. Two of the engines were duly delivered and paid for. As regards the third, one-third of the price was duly paid as agreed, but delivery thereof was postponed for three months by agreement between the parties on certain terms and conditions. The engine was duly manufactured and ready for despatch thereafter but on the 1st defendant's request the time for delivery was again postponed. In the course of the correspondence between the parties, the 1st defendant began to sign the letters as agents for the Gaikwar Industrial Ltd. (2nd defendant from May 1922. The plaintiffs alleged that at the time of the contract the 1st defendant dealt with the plaintiffs as principals and the plaintiffs had no idea that the 1st defendants were acting in any other capacity. However it appeared that in facte the 1st defendants were acting as the 2nd defendants' agents. The defendants had failed to pay the balance of the purchase price of the said engine and the plaintiffs now claimed Rs. 2,203,298 in respect thereof.

The defendants' case was that the 1st defendants were the Managing agents of the 2nd defendant Company. One of the objects of the 2nd defendant Company was to establish a mill at Billimora in the Gaikwar territory. One Otto Bingelli, a representative of the plaintiffs in Bombay having learnt that circumstance, approached the 1st defendants as the agents of the 2nd defendants and negotiated for the sale to the 2nd defendant Company of certain engines. The negotiations resulted in a contract concluded by cablegrams for the purchase by the 2nd defendant Company of three Diesel engines at francs 445200 each. The 1st defendants contended that at the time of the contract it was known to the plaintiffs that the purchase was by the 2nd defendant Company and that the 1st defendants although they signed the contract in their own name did in fact sign it as the agents of the Company. The contract was signed at Winterthur by Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatao who was known to the plaintiffs as one of the directors of the 2nd defendant Company. The 1st defendants denied that the contract was personally by them. The whole of the correspondence was carried on by the 2nd defendant Company. The 1st defendants therefore denied any liability in respect of the plaintiffs' claim.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp appeared for the plaintiffs. The Advocate General appeared for the 1st defendants.

It was contended on behalf of the 1st defendants that although the contract in suit was signed by the 1st defendants, it was really signed by them as agents for the 2nd defendant Company.

For the plaintiffs it was argued that the written contract was there under which the 1st defendants were personally liable and no evidence to contradict or alter the terms of a written contract His Lordship held that no evidence to vary the written contract could be given under Section 92 of the Evidence Act and that the 1st defendants must be held liable under the contract.

His Lordship then passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Monday morning, Mr. Justice Taraporewalla passed sentences on those who had pleaded guilty or were convicted on Saturday.

Mahomed Kadarbux(Mahomedan aged 30 who confessed to having assaulted one Sorabji Bharucha, a liquor shop-keeper for refusing to give him liquor after the fixed hours, and struck out one of his eyes, was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

The 70-year old Mahomedan Kaloo Nabu, who was convicted on Saturday on the charge of theft was declared a habitual offender by His Lordship, who sentenced him to years' rigorous imprisonment.

A HEARTLESS HUSBAND.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER WIFE.

Before Mr. Justice Taraporewalla and special jury, Ramchandra Yeshwant Chowan, a barber was put upon a charge of attempting to murder his wife.

The accused was married to Sundarbai, 16 years ago. Thereafter he came down to Bombay with her and was living in a chawl at Naigaum. Six years ago he left her, and went away to Sholapur. After 15 months, he returned to Bombay when Sundarbai asked him to keep her. On his refusal to maintain her, she filed a petition for maintenance in the Dadar Police Court about six months ago. At the hearing of the petition, the accused undertook to keep her, whereupon the Magistrate adjourned the case for one month. Sundarbai was treated very well during that period, and the complaint was eventually withdrawn. But afterwards, he resumed his former behaviour towards her, and used to assault her. She, therefore, went and lived with her mother. He subsequently called on her thrice to go with her, and on the third occasion she agreed to live with him on his promising to treat her better. One night he abruptly woke her up and demanded in a threatening tone why she had left him before. He then flew into a rage, gagged her with her sari and inflicted several wounds on her neck with a chopper. Sundarbai ran out and raised an alarm. In the meanwhile the accused absconded, but was subsequently arrested by the police. The woman was sent to the hospital where it was found that her spinal chord was severely injured, paralysing her right hand.

A verdict of guilty having been returned by the jury, His Lordship sentenced the accused to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

LATE MR. JUSTICE CROWE.

REFERENCE BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Chief Justice taking his seat along with Mr. Justice Coyajee on the Appellate Side on Monday morning said a few words with reference to the late Mr. W. H. Crowe, I.C.S., who was formerly a judge of the Bombay High Court.

Addressing the members of the Bar, the Chief Justice said that they must have noticed in the papers the news of the death of Mr. Crowe who had been for some years a judge of the High Court. He came to the High Court at a late stage of his career and he would be best remembered as a District Judge of Poona, which post he held for a great number of years. To most of the present generation he was merely a memory and there were very few practitioners now who had appeared before him. But whether as a District Judge or as a Judge of the High Court, Mr. Crowe maintained in a very high degree, the traditions of the great service to which he belonged. He had been in indifferent health for a long time and perhaps one might be permitted to say that death came to him as a merciful relief. Besides his duties in the High Court, the late judge had taken a great deal of interest in the hospitals of the city and it was due to the great efforts he made along with Mrs. Crowe that a substantial sum was raised for the Nursing Association of the J. J. Hospital. Their sympathies would go out to the widow and family of the deceased.

Mr. Coltman on behalf of the Bar expressed the Bar's association with the sentiments expressed by the Chief Justice.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO BROKER.

COACH JAMMED BETWEEN TRAM CARS.

A serious accident occurred on Monday morning to a Hindu gentleman as a result of rash and negligent act of his coach driver. It appears, Mr. Gajadar Madangopal, Timber broker of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., was going in his victoria along Girgaon Road at about 10-20 a.m. when near Chira Bazar his driver tried to overtake a tram car without paying heed to the other tram car that was immediately coming in front of him. Unfortunately he did not succeed in steering his carriage right in time and in the twinkling of an eye the carriage was jammed between the two tram cars and by the terrific intact the carriage with its occupants was thrown away. The horse and its driver fortunately escaped unhurt but Mr. Gajadar was buried under the debris and the accident would have proved still serious had not Sergeants Taylor and Sheppard who happened to be in one of the tram cars, jumped to the rescue of the injured man and extricated him from the debris. Mr. Gajadar was removed to the G. T. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had sustained a contused wound on the forehead and fracture of the right arm. He is detained for treatment. The driver of Mr. Gajadar, viz:—Rupa Gulal has been arrested by the police and would be charged with rash and negligent driving.

SEQUEL TO FRIENDS FALLING OUT.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND GRIEVOUS HURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Jivraj Bhimji, Aboo Ismail *alias* Ebrahim Ismail and Abdulla were charged with assaulting and causing grievous hurt to Anantram Radhakishan the complainant.

Mr. H. B. Spencer prosecuted while Messrs. Reuben Soloman and P. N. Vijayakar, pleaders, defended accused No. 1. Messrs. Bhogilal Kampani and Kotasthane, pleaders, apeared for accused No. 2. Accused No. 3 is still at large.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution were that both the complainant and accused No. 1 were confirmed gamblers and friends. But quite recently they had fallen out and the complainant was playing the informant to the police As a result of the complainant's information certain gamblers running *aunl farak* and *satta* shops in American futures were prosecuted and convicted. This seemed to have exasperated accused No. 1 who instigated the assault. On the night of May 25, accused No. 2, accompanied by accused No. 3, went to the complainant's house in Holi Chakla and began to abuse him. When the complainant remonstrated with them, accused No. 2 took out a belt and knife and threatened to assault the complainant. The matter was reported to the Palton Road Police Station where accused No. 2 and No. 3 were reprimanded and asked to go. On the next day accused No. 3 armed with a bamboo stick abused him, the complainant in a tea-shop. The complainant went out of the shop and took hold of a ladder and began to defend himself. Accused No. 2 joined accused No. 3, while accused No. 1 encouraged them to belabour him, saying 'maro khalas karo.' As a result of the beating the complainant became unconscious. He was detained in the hospital till June 17 having received serious injuries all over the body and particularly on the left knee, which has disabled him to walk.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reuben Soloman, pleader for accused No. 1, complainant admitted having been convicted once for disorderly behaviour and twice for gambling.

The case is proceeding.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 1/16.
Bank's seling D. D., 1/6 3/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32
Bank's buying T. T., 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D. Frcs., 750.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs., 815.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 800.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 111½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P., Rs. 107½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 216.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-1/16
London—Paris Frcs. 103.80
London—Switzerland Frcs., 25.04.
London—Brussels Frcs., 105.00.
London—Rome Liras 133.00
London—Berlin Marks, 20.40.
Tone of Exchange—Steady market.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 3/32.
Bank Demand 1/6 1/8.
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s 1/6 11/32.
Frcs. Demand 782.
American Dollars 274.
Hongkong Dollars 158.
Shanghai 216.
Japan 112.
Singapore 157.
Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stokholm		1814
Christiania	X	27.01
Amsterdam		1213
Switzerland		25.05
Belgium		10485
Athens		29550

4th Cuban Sugar 12/3 June/July Paid.

London, July 4.

Demand 25.35
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs. 103.80
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 15/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Little Indian selling —Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th March 1925.

LONDON, July 4.

Exchange on Lndon in Paris 10380
Exchange on London in Germany 2041 5/8.
Exchange on London in Italy not received.

New York, July 4.

Demand Bills Closed.

DISCOUNTS

LONDON, July 4.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 9/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 13/16.
Discount fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount fine Trade Bills 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 14 1/4

METAL REPORT

Tin Block £254.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 6.

Three months 4-9/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 3¼ per cent
Money one month 3 per cent.
Money three months 3 per cent.
Money six months 3½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

STOCKS. ETC.

London. July 4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £86 1/2 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £90 1/2 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £99 15/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £75 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £99 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 56 1/4 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 51 nominal
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 64 1/2 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 55 1/2 unchanegd.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 6.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13-6-3
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-5-9
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-4-3
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-4-3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-4-6
Bar silver ready Rs. 71-13
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71-13
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-12

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price writes in "Commerce and Finance," New York (June 3) as follows:—

Most commentators on the cotton market assume that it is never stable and that it is bound to change. This assumption is generally warranted, but the present seems to be an exceptional period, for prices varied but slightly last week and there appears to be but little likelihood of any important advances or decline in the near future.

There are several reasons for this. One is that the trade is coming to realize the worthlessness of crop estimates made early in the season. Another is the existence of the Federal Reserve Banks and the ease with which money can be borrowed to hold cotton when the price is not satisfactory.

A third and probably the most important is to be found in the fact that the reserve stocks have fallen so low that the trade contemplates their possible increase with equanimity and satisfaction. This attitude will be better understood after a study of the following figures:

World's Carryover of American Cotton (linters included).

End of Season.	Bales.
1891-92	7,093,000
1892-93	6,023,000
1893-94	5,838,000
1894-95	6,963,000
1895-96	5,224,000
1896-97	5,049,000
1897-98	6,474,000
1898-99	7,169,000
1899-00	5,695,000
1900-01	5,690,000
1901-02	4,764,000
1902-03	4,700,000
1903-04	4,461,000
1904-05	6,333,000
1905-06	4,959,000

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

A cable received from New York at 2 a. m. to-day stated:

Monday's opening rate.	— 3
Monday's closing rate. Not Received	
Liverpool opening	— 4
Liverpool closing	— 20

1906-07	... ...	5,589,000
1907-08	... ...	4,815,000
1908-09	... ...	5,047,000
1902-10	... ...	3,833,000
1910-11	... ...	3,799,000
1911-12	... ...	5,408,000
1912-13	... ...	4,849,000
1913-14	... ...	5,313,000
1914-15	... ...	8,401,000
1915-16	... ...	5,614,000
1916-17	... ...	4,127,000
1917-18	... ...	4,071,000
1918-19	... ...	6,387,000
1919-20	... ...	5,808,000
1920-21	... ...	9,308,000
3C Year average	...	5,625,000
1921-22	... ...	4,868,000
1922-23	... ...	3,093,000
1923-24	... ...	2,838,000

The foregoing tabulation shows that the carryover of American cotton at the end of the thirty cotton seasons ending with 1920-21 averaged 5,625,000 bales; that it never fell below 3,799,000 bales and rose to as much as 9,308,000 bales at the end of the period, since when it sunk to 2,838,000 bales on the 31st of July, 1924.

As this season's consumption will be about equal to the crop no substantial gain in the carryover at the end of the current cotton year is to be expected. Therefore the trade is again face to face with comparative exhaustion and situation in which a crop failure would mean the paralysis of the cotton manufacturing industry.

This being the case it is not surprising that the trade should hope that the next crop will be a large one and that it is undisturbed by any news that fosters that hope.

But there is another side to the picture, and its aspect is suggested by the old but untrue saying that "even an eel gets used to being skinned." The world's cotton spinners are in a measure indurated to the hardships that an insufficient supply of the raw material entail. They prefer to carry adequate reserves, but they have learned that it is difficult to sell cotton goods when prices are high and they have acquired more or less facility in curtailment and shutting down when there isn't enough cotton to go round. Therefore they are no longer terrified by a threat of famine and while they are entirely willing to buy freely when they supply is sufficient they are not panic stricken when the converse is in prospect.

They have in fact evolved a new commercial philosophy. It is a logical philosophy and its adoption explains the unusual stability of the market at present. It is a condition that seems likely to persist until there is very definite evidence of a famine or a feast.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

B. B. R. A. AND Y. M. C. A. DRAW.

The Y. M. C. A. were fortunate in sharing points with the B. B. R. A. on the Cooperage on Monday. Each side in turn took up the offensive and it was again Brearly that saved the Y.M.C.A. who are sadly in want of fast set of forwards and a more resourceful trio in the half line. a one-goal draw was hardly a true index of the situation, seeing that the Y.M. C.A. defence was more severely tested during latter period that the B.B.R.A. citadel in the opening half. After 15 minutes' play Irvine scored for the Young Men off a pass from Moorhause. Half time saw the Young Men leading but tables were turned in the latter moiety and the Y. M. C. A. attack fell to pieces. Pitt and Mayo fell back as much as the halves and the remaining three were not concerted enough to get through Gabriel and Lindsay. It is a matter of surprise how the tactics of Cokelly the R.A. centre-half have not been more severely penalised. His movements are positively dangerous and on Monday at least on three occasions he deliberately bowled his opponent over. It is high time that referees took more notice of such players and showed themselves able to weed out "foulers."

The B.B.R.A. were all over the Y.M.C.A. on resumption and half way in this period Ford scored the equaliser. The Young Men's lethargic efforts brought no result and Ford and H. Kelly was threatening to score. Brearly was obliged to run out on several ocasasions and suffered kicks twice. H. Kelly almost scored of a clearance himself but the Y.M. goalie saved the situation by pulling over the ball. The final whistle declared a one-goal draw.

Teams were:—

B.B.R.A.:—Lynn; Gabriel and Lindsay; V. Kelly, C. Kelly and Cutler; H. Kelly, Ford, Banks, Ridvaarda and E. Kelly.

Y. M. C. A.:—Brearly; McKillop and Laughland; Hayes Hoare, James and Chisholper; Moorhause, McCarthy, Irvine, Pitt and Mayo.

Referee.—Mr. W. Godwin.

POONA RACING SEASON.

TO OPEN ON AUG. 4?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 5.

From a notification issued by the W. I. Turf Club it appears very probable that the opening day of the Poona Summer Meeting will be held on Tuesday the 4th August instead of on Saturday, 1st August, as previously advertised. At present it is not quite certain whether the immersion of the taboots, which is the closing ceremony of the approaching Mohurrum festival will take place on the 31st July or the 1st August. The opening day of Mohurrum, it is stated, falls either on the 22nd or 23rd of this month, according to when the new moon is visible. Should the immersion ceremony take place on the 31st July, then the original opening date will be adhered to, but should the tenth day of Mohurrum falls on the 1st August, which appears very probably then the first day of the Poona Summer Meeting will take place on Coconant Day, which is a general public holiday. The notice, it is explained, is only tentative in view of the above facts.

DAVIS CUP.

CUBA ELIMINATED.

HAVANA, July 6.

Spain has eliminated Cuba from the Davis Cup by wining two singles and one doubles.—Reuter's Special.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.

LONDON, July 6.

At Wimbledon, in the Mixed Doubles Final, Borotra and Mlle Lenglen beat Morpugo and Miss Ryan 6/3, 6/3.—Reuter.

THE BANK OF BARODA, LD.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd. for the half-year ended 30th June, 1925, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 50,452-8-2 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 3,55,540-0-8. The Directors have resolved to declare an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 14 per cent per annum, free of income-tax, on the paid-up Capital, which will absorb Rs. 2,10,000, and to carry the balance Rs. 1,45,540-0-8 to next account.

Madras, July 6.—Three hundred people, men, women and children belonging to seventy families of Moplah prisoners arrived here accompanied by the prisoners who have been allowed to take their families to Andamans.—A. P.

MARSLAND PRICE & Co., Ltd.

Electrical Department.

We undertake supply and fitting of all kinds of electrical fixtures and fittings.

"Service at Moderate Charges" is our

MOTTO

Nesbit Road, Mazagon, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: Sanitarian. *Telephone:* 40875.

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW
WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED

INDIAN EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—
BAZAR STREET CALCUTTA

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.

of about its age
Reversionary bonus declared to its
profits rises to Rs. 15 per annum for
Rs. 1,000 assured.

WANTED AGENTS
On commission and allowance
on guaranteed business
For further particulars, proposal forms and
terms of Agency, please apply to

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.

Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary.
Head Office: CALCUTTA.

COMPANY DIRECTORS, MERCHANTS, AND STUDENTS OF COMMERCE AND LAW

THE MODERN CONDITIONS REQUIRE STUDY AND REFERENCE OF UP-TO-DATE BOOKS.

Four best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College are those by one most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India.

Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B. Com. students all over India.

1. COMPANY LAW, (1921): A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Share-holders, and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition (In press). It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916). A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors Accountancy students and Business-men. Specially written for Indian students embracing all Indian Examination problems from University as well as Professional Examinations. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition) 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies. Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organization Secretarial Work and Scientive advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7-8.

PUBLISHERS,
Messrs. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.
Booksellers.
Opp St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.

TILES & MARBLES
Our quality Defy Competition.
SAJAN & CO.,
4, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY ABOUT
INCOME TAX
OR
SUPER TAX,
CONSULT
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
15, Mahsbir Building,
Hornby Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Telephone No. 22830

Better buy, all-Standard
GORICKE BICYCLE.
For particulars apply to
DHAWAN & Co.,(India) Ltd.
201, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMROSIA TUBEROSA

AN excellent herbal remedy for Asthma, tuberculosis of lungs, chronic bronchitis, whooping cough, etc. Rs. 2. ROY & Co., Homoeopaths, Princess Street, Bombay.
M2

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."

You have a duty to your Dependents. PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY with the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Established 1908.)
57, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOULTON
WATER ELEVATORS.

The wonderful new machine for raising water from wells. No valves, no pipes no need to descend the well for fixing. It is so simple that a cooly can fix it.

HEATLY & GRESHAM
LIMITED, ENGINEERS.
264, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
9

The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY JULY 7, 1925.

CLOYING HUMBUG.

When small-souled men are put in authority, they have a nagging, sneering way of distorting the grievances of those who rely upon them for justice and fair-play. In his interview with the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Sir Basil Blackett has given supreme evidence of the spirit of wilfulness and non-chalance. With regard to every essential particular, Sir Basil Blackett has either spurned the appeal of the business community or twisted it into an issue palatable to the Finance Department. His visit to England has cured him of all pro-Indian considerations. The "Englishman" says that Lord Birkenhead's proposition about the sword as the "fundamental fact" of Indian history and administration, is a military counterpart of the steel-frame perspective of the Indian Government; Sir Basil Blackett's dogmas about currency and finance are but an extension in the sphere of economics of the same conception. Before we discuss the contentions of Sir Basil Blackett's arrogance, we had better dispose of his theatrical appeal for co-operation. Fresh from the liberal influences of the City and the British Treasury, the Finance Member offered some pompous, if transparently jocular, advice to the Indian business community heroically to co-operate. While Sir Basil Blackett was uttering amiable platitudes at a pitch obnoxious even to professional loyalists, Lord Birkenhead was enlightening the Central Asian Society on the arbitrament of the sword, and in the circumstances the Finance Member's gusto about sentimental trust can be easily valued. Sir Basil Blackett is not to be blamed that while he was propounding the doctrine of confidence his chief at White-hall was revelling in the sword-play of British rule; but there is the motive of organised policy in the pronouncements of those in high estate and we should recognise it without illusion. Sir Basil Blackett may be passionately interested in Indian welfare, but he is, according to confession, one of those who believe that "any policy detrimental to India's prosperity must be detrimental to the interests of Great Britain." The obsession is wrong, because these are issues on which the prosperity of India as an industrially ambitious country and the affluence of England as the market-tyrant of India are slightly at variance. Nevertheless he is self-complacent about the well-concerted ruin of the cotton industry. Let us cut out the slap-dash sentiment of Sir Basil about identical interests between the manufacturers of Britain and of India as it is a theme of cloying humbug and look into the irritating distortions of language and motive which Sir Basil Blackett weightily prefers against India.

The Finance Member's visit to Bombay has been a discouraging event, because returning from his finished tour he has been ten times worse than before; and considering the integral policy of Government we are not surprised to hear that Mr. Chadwick's homily to the mill-owners yesterday on the pregnant topic of efficiency was also a frost. The Government will however lay the flattering unction to their soul that they have delivered good advice. Replying to Mr. Phiroze Sethna's appeal for the revocation of the two-shilling blunder, Sir Basil Blackett contends that it would involve the increase of prices to consumers while the advantage to producers would be "some purely temporary and ephemeral one." But nine-tenths of our imports go to the moneyed and urban classes, while the real bulk of the people are by exchange manipulation cheated in their receipts of rupees; and the apostle of stable internal prices ruins his own argument by the tacit admission that the gain in revenue is accompanied by present losses to sellers of produce. The real key to high exchange from the revenue stand-point was displayed by Sir Basil in his budget speech when he declared as follows:—"It was partly the higher exchange which enabled us to reduce the salt tax a year ago, and it may be—one day or another, I will not prophesy—that the same cause may assist us in reducing the Provincial contributions. I ask the House then: is it the taxpayer's interests which are in the minds of those who want to reduce the ratio to 1s. 4d." High exchange is not only furtive taxation but a penalty on the producer who has to sell his substance in the world-market. The Finance Member juggles with words when he genially declares that London is not interested in the delay of a true gold standard with a gold currency in India. Ever since the report of the Fowler Committee and right up to the excuse of the British Treasury that gold coinage at an Indian mint would be too expensive to this country, it is the London market that has dictated its policy to the Finance Committee of the India Council. True it is that India imported large quantities of bullion last year but the privilege of exchanging the sovereign or its equivalent in weight for rupees has not been extended to the Currency Department. To associate the importation of gold with the generosity of the City as regards an effective gold standard in India is colossal sophistry. Again look at the sneering peversity of Sir Basil Blackett in connection with the Indian Chamber's demand that the Currency Committee should be *free* to advise on a true gold standard for India instead of a gold exchange standard. We all know that a gold currency is not necessarily followed by a huge circulation of gold coins. Mr. Pheroze Sethna counselled as follows:—

"If the new Committee is to do any good, its terms of reference should embrace a consideration of the best method and manner in which the gold standard whould be effectively established in India with a gold currency actually in circulation."

The Chamber had good cause to give the warning since the Babington Smith Committee was asked to confine itself to a gold exchange standard and the Chamberlain Commission went out of its way to celebrate the fiction that "it is not in fact possible for the Government of India to manipulate the currency for their own ends." Sir Basil's scheme of realising a budget surplus through high exchange exposes the pretence. What is Sir Basil's reply to the suggestion that the Currency Committee should have terms of reference enabling them to discuss a true gold standard? By a sheer perversion of words he argues that such latitude would be a narrowing down of the issues. He says:—

"As regards the terms of reference it was made clear in the course of the debates in the Assembly that the reference should be a wide one. There is no intention for example, to narrow it in such a way as to require the Committee, whether it is in India's interest or not, to report in favour of a gold currency in circulation."

This is flippancy in excelsis. The Chamber suggests wide terms in order to include a certain thing, while the Finance Member is pleased to hint at its exclusion as a marvel of the width of reference with which the Committee is to be endowed! And he proceeds to argue that in England there "no apparent intention" of having convertible notes. The facile way in which he brings permanent Indian conditions to parity with the British transition is a feat in casuistry. In England the gold standard means the minting of sovereigns in exchange for gold. In India the gold acquired through a favourable balance of trade cannot be mobilised into currency and Sir Basil realises the fallacy of his comparison; but India is a good enough country for the practice of inverted doctrines of cosmopolitan import.

We would point out another glaring example of sneering sophistry. Mr. Pheroze Sethna who failed to come up to the mark in subsequent conversations, said in his speech that money stringency should be relieved by the Currency Department issuing the purchase price of sterling lodged in the Reserve. In the equivalency of rupees, the Act permits the issue of the purchase price of sterling, but the Finance Member slightly distorts the demand for making it a trap for the eighteen pence ratio. He says:—

"If it is accepted that action cannot be taken deliberately to reduce exchange below 1s. 6d. at the present time, and that any automatic measure for expanding currency during the next busy season is desirable, the views of the Chamber as stated by you, Sir, suggest to me that you would like statutory action taken to alter the ratio at once from 2s. to 1s. 6d. If this is really your view, it is one to which I am sure the Government of India would give due consideration if put forward with the authority of your Chamber."

Now no "statutory action" was suggested by the Chamber, nor was it necessary for the execution of its proposal, but by a small jugglery of syllable and language he puts a complexion on the idea as profound as that of the British political joker who twisted the suffragist demand of "Save the women of England" into "Shave the women of England." The dislocation of letter and meaning is rather exasperating, but there it is flourished by the Finance Member as a hint to the Indian Chamber to swallow his eighteen-pence fetish! His argument about the loose fabrication of his last budget which could do without the loan of 12 crores is really a threat. He hectors his audience in the mood of a great expert and technician in finance. They did not understand that the formulation of Ways and Means was illustrative, not final! But was a gap of 12 crores ever concealed in any other budget? With an unctuous leer, he tells his critics that he was prepared to suppress the Ways and Means position from future budgets. Instead of reducing the element of guess-work he offers the cheap impertinence of regal secrecy. The monstrous character of loose budgetting will be clear to him if he recalls the brow-beating argument he wantonly adopted for four crores a year as debt-redemption. Then he thrilled the Assembly with awe, telling them of the need of 45 crores loan a year and the load of 300 crores to be liquidated in the next five years. A few weeks after he finds the budget easy without a loan and sneeringly upbraids his critics for their lack of comprehension touching the illustrative character of his projects. It was a capital example of loose budgetting. With a surplus of Rs. 250 lakhs, with a needless discount of Rs. 89 lakhs on loans and with Rs. 341 lakhs gifted away in Persian account, the budget revealed a farrago of excessive taxation. On that he did not reduce a pie of the cotton excise duty which is the jest of Lancashire and a sign of our political servitude. The Finance Member has returned with his British bias throughly renovated and he seeks refuge in the comfortable doctrine that where Britain prospers, India has no cause to murmur even when the prosperity is at her cost. He thinks imperially to the detriment of the country whose salt he eats.

PROTECTION FOR WHOM?

The Select Committee on the Rent Act Amendment Bill appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council has distinctly failed in its duty to the public. It has submitted a report which far from improving the palpably partial character of the proposed measure does, in effect, make it actually worse by seeking to neutralise and thwart even the meagre protection promised to the tenant. The report, of course, is confined only to the residential premises which through an absurd and artificial distinction have been marked out from the non-residential ones; we trust, however, that Mr. Velkar's Bill for the protection of the premises coming in the latter category will be accepted by the Government. But the modifications of the Select Committee will, we are certain, be received with such overwhelming opposition as to make it clear not only that its proposals are unacceptable but that the housing problem cannot be left in the plight in which it has been left by a benevolent Government. Take, for example, the question of prolonging the duration of the Rent Act. The Bill proposed to extend the period of the operation of the Acts for only three years, that is, till the end of 1928. If the members of the Select Committee who have agreed to shorten this period, to the end of 1927, had cared to read the able and moderate memorandum prepared for them by the Secretaries of the Rent Act Committee, they would have seen how inadequate was even the period originally proposed. For, even in England though substantial rent control is to operate till December 25, 1927, there was a strong feeing in the Commons during the debate on the Rent Restrictions Continuation Bill in May last that the date should be extended to June 24, 1930 and an amendment to that effect was moved and was only defeated by the obedient Tory Majority. Further the Minister in charge of the Bill made it clear that the Government's proposal of a period of two and a half years was accompanied by the assurance of the Ministry that if at the end of that period the state of matters should be such that the tenants were not properly protected without a further extension of the Act or other legislation the Government would see to it that they took the proper steps to give them the necessary protection. Nor are the housing conditions in Bombay any better than in England; on the contrary they are, as Sir M. Visweswariya's report on municipal retrenchment and reform showed, decidedly worse. The Development Department is, on the one hand, creating a glut and depressing the land-market by its plots of land without enabling the people to build thereon: and on the other, one of the first items of the programme it has decided to drop, as a cure for its own reckless extravagance, is the housing scheme and suburban development. In short, the scarcity of houses in Bombay which was a grave scandal before the war has not been mitigated by four years' of costly, wasteful and cumbersome development. It is intolerable that the Select Committee proposes to remove the protection of the Act after a couple of years before the housing deficiency could be adequately repaired.

But the fact, obnoxious even to believers in the virtues of private enterprise, that tenants will be deprived of legal protection after two years, is not the only unsatisfactory feature of the proposed measure. The Select Committee, has, as Mr. K. F. Nariman emphasises in his minute of dissent, not considered it its duty to alter in any manner the objectionable clauses of the Bill relating to the limit of rent control or the increase of rent permitted. Under the Clauses 2 and 6 approved by the Committee, the direct blow falls on all the tenants who pay more than Rs. 85 as standard rent in Bombay and Rs. 50 in Karachi. All such tenants will be deprived of the benefit of the Act through this measure said to be devised to protect the tenants. Indeed, in the case of suburbar tenants, even this limit is reduced to Rs. 50 in some cases and Rs. 25 in others thus placing a handicap on the suburban residents. The restriction, as we have said before, is arbitrary and fantastic and we would favour the continuance of the Rent Acts without any qualifications whatsoever. It hits the middle-classes hard, many of whose members with meagre earnings have to pay higher rents than that amount. While in England, the rent-limit has been gradually increased, in Bombay the process is sought to be reversed despite the admitted shortage of housing facilities. The Select Committee has not thought it proper to accept even the modest suggestion of the Rent Act Committee that the control should be enlarged to cover premises paying Rs. 250 per month. But it is a pretty cold and draughty shelter that the tenants paying a rent below Rs. 85 are to get from the Acts while they last since the landlords are allowed an enormous percentage of increase in rent. The Select Committee proposes to allot an additional increase of 15 per cent. in the case of rentals below Rs. 50, and 20 per cent. in those of rentals above Rs. 50 first year, having rejected Mr. Nariman's reasonable proposal to fix a 10 or 15 per cent. increase for the period of extension. We do not know on what economic principles or grounds of justice the Committee has permitted such excessive increases. The scale is far in excess of 5 per cent. which has been the average annual increase in rent in normal times, let alone the trade depression that prevails to-day. But even the increase in the values of property is, in the ultimate resort, due to the work of the bulk of the population, that is the tenants, and the community has a right to check the unearned increments of the landlords and the house-owners. For if the higher rents derived by them through the growth of the City are the fruits of their labour, the fruits are theirs but the labour is of some one else. The Select Committee has seen the hardships likely to be caused to tenants and sub-tenants through Clause 4 (1) A but it has not applied the proper remedy of making the receipt of anything in excess of the standard rent penal. It is not surprising that the Bill has been regarded as a measure for enriching the landlords and the Select Committee has done nothing to change its character but has, on the contrary, only made it a more efficient instrument of protection for landlords. But little else was expected from a Committee packed as it was by representatives of landlord interests.

Notes of the Day.

Jobs and Jargon.

It is satisfactory to learn that the whurling, it a rather dishonest recruiting-campaign carried on at the Indian taxpayer's expense by Lord Birkenhead, Lord Meston and other ex-satraps, in accordance with the suggestion of the Lee Commission, is at last having its due reward. The British youth like Barkis is willin' to come and rule (or is it called "serve") India at a self-sacrifice stabilised by the Civil Services Bill. 70 out of 132 are Europeans, are appearing for the I.C.S.—a number equal to the total European candidature for the last three years and greater than the Indian element. We are all very proud of this notable feat of Lord Birkenhead whose policy backed by the Lee loot is attracting the young *bourgeoisie* of England to the cushy jobs over here. Though none can now say that the journalist Secretary of State has failed in his duty to his own country, Lord Meston is apparently still unsatisfied. Every ex-satrap has a pet jargon of his own. Lord Sydenham looks upon Indian self-government as a dodge of the educated classes to exploit the masses; Lord Ronaldshay interprets it as a cultural revolt against the West. Lord Meston talks some unintelligible nonsense about the opposition of the extremists to the reforms being based on their antipathy to democratic institutions. We understand his lordship's anxiety to prevent any constitutional advance before 1929—or even an examination of the question through a royal commission such as the "Observer" favours—but we suggest that he should imitate the frank sabre-rattling of Lord Birkenhead rather than stupidly and wrongly attribute the Nationalist hostility to the sham of reforms to some latent prejudice against democracy. Such a palpably false diagnosis made deliberately with the intention of obstructing the Indian demand for Swarajya can suggest no true or wholesome remedies. But it is unkind to suggest any when the brilliant opportunist at the India Office is succeeding in attracting the British youth—the motive-spring of their "Indian" policy.

Indian Labour in Fiji.

Indentured "coolie" labour is the modern substitute for chattel slavery and the prosperity of many a tropical industry owned by Europeans whether in Natal or in Fiji is built on it. One Mr. James complains in the "South African Sugar Journal" regarding the prosperity of Indians in Fiji and the refusal of the Indian Government to permit indentured labour to immigrate to Fiji. "The position in Natal and Kenya is being watched very keenly in Fiji," Mr. James concludes, "the efforts being made to solve the Asiatic problem being noted with utmost interest. Fiji apparently finds its own Indian problems difficult of solution, these being obviously bound up with the labour problem there." To those who are aware of the "efforts" of Natal and Kenya Whites to oust and humiliate Indians and are alive to the special nature of the labour "problem" in Fiji, the meaning of these words appears grimly clear. While Australian capital is thus exploiting Indian labour in Fiji for sugar production, the Australian Government has placed an embargo on all sugar produced in countries where "black" labour is employed by levying heavy duties on the import of such sugar and developing its own sugar industry. Obviously there are no consumers' interests in Australia. Moreover, Australian capitalists come to India and enjoy the generous hospitality of the Government Houses at the Indian tax-papers' expense and can obtain full assistance for exploiting the national resources of India while they fashion anti-Indian measures in Australia. This is called imperial fellowship and goodwill.

Village Organisation in Kathiawar.

We have received a report of the library in Chorvad, in Junagadh State, outlining a comprehensive programme of social work in rural areas. At present there are several institutions in the place, apart from the library, such as a couple of ashrams, and a school, a sanitorium and an inn. The report suggests an intelligent co-ordination of such agencies through a common public fund and a representative committee. That will secure an extension of social activities with a view to promote an educational institution for girls, medical relief, co-operative societies for cultivators and village-crafts like hand-spinning and hand-weaving: the committee will also be helpful in combating the drink-evil and epidemics or famines. For such an ambitious programme, the prime necessity is money and honest and intelligent workers. It is the duty of the Junagad State to help the social workers in Chorvad after taking all precautions it deems necessary for ensuring their efficiency. The public of the State and the province can also create and multiply rural centres of social work radiating the gospel of social service through which political emancipation can be hastened.

CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA

FEDERATION MOST SUITED

BRITISH JOURNAL SUGGESTS ROYAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, July 5.

Commenting on Lord Birkenhead's forthcoming statement on India the "Observer" urges that a Royal Commission ought soon to be appointed to reconsider the Indian Constitution.

The paper says, "We have followed in India the lines of the British Constitution which no other country in the world found it safe to adopt. The systems of the United States or of Japan would have been a better model for the Asiatic subcontinent where the executive stability is the supreme need. No country could be more clearly marked out for a policy of federalism than India.—Reuter's Special.

STATEMENT ON INDIA.

CABINET'S SPECIAL MEETING.

LONDON July 6.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Parliamentary Correspondent understands that a special meeting of the Cabinet will to-day consider Lord Birkenhead's statement concerning India to be made in the House of Lords to-morrow.—Reuter.

FIGHT WITH ROBBERS.

GOVERNOR'S CONGRATULATIONS,

MAY MYO, July 2.

A press communique states:—His Excellency the Governor has conveyed his congratulations through the Deputy Commissioner of Tharrawaddy to Maung Po Kun for his courageous action and also an expression of sympathy for the death of his grandfather. It appears that four robbers armed with 'dahs' attacked Kun's house in the early morning of 30th June at Gonyindan Minhla and stabbed U Aung Dun, the grandfather of Maung Po Kun to death. Maung Po Kun snatched one dah from the robbers and succeeded in wounding and arresting one of the robbers though he was himself wounded. Two other robbers have been arrested.—A. P.

IRAQ CIVIL SERVICE.

COST AND NUMBERS BEING REDUCED.

LONDON, July 6.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Commander Kenworthy, Col. Amery said that the Iraq Civil Service for the past financial year cost £1,090,000 sterling and the Service contained approximately 355 British officials, which is a very small percentage. Both the numbers and cost of Service have been steadily reduced.—Reuter's Special.

RECEPTION DRESS FOR VICEROYS ON LEAVE.

LONDON, July 6.

The fact that the guests at Lord Birkenhead's reception to Lord and Lady Reading at the India Office on July 4th appeared in the levee dress has evoked a reproachful leader in the "Morning Post", which says that the levee dress is appropriate to the Royalty and representatives of Royalty in office, but certainly not to the Viceroys on leave.—Reuter's Special.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The Central Co-operative Institute of Bombay celebrated Co-operators Day, in the rooms of the Institute, Apollo Street, on Saturday afternoon. Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki presided. There were about fifty members present from Bombay and the suburbs. Short speeches by representatives of various co-operative societies were made on general co-operative topics.

AT KHAREPATAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHAREPATAN, July 6.

The Co-operators' day here was enthusiastically celebrated on the 4th Inst. on behalf of the Kharepatan group credit society.

The Co-operators' Day was celebrated at many places including Ankleshwar and Jambusar.

ALLEGED MISCHIEF AT LUCKNOW,

LUCKNOW, July 5.

An unpleasant post-Bakri-Id incident is reported from Sitapur city. On Friday, the day after the Id, the priest of a certain Thakurdwara found a quantity of flesh and bones alleged to be that of a sacrificed cow inside the temple premises. The matter was reported to the police, but no trace of the mischief-makers could be found. As a protest against this attempt to outrage their religious sentiments, the Hindu shop-keepers yesterday observed a hartal and as the shops and business generally are in the hands of Hindus there was considerable inconvenience to the public. The matter is being thoroughly investigated by the police. No breach of the peace is reported.—A. P.

PEACE OFFER.

FRANCO-SPANISH AGREEMENT.

RIFFIS ASSURED FULL FREEDOM.

PARIS, July 6.

The newspapers publish interviews with General Malvy, who is negotiating with the Spanish Government at Madrid, declaring that a complete Franco-Spanish agreement has been established and stating that the peace offer has been drafted and will be publicly offered to Abel Krim when the French Government concurred in details.

According to "Le Journal's" Madrid correspondent, under the peace offer to Abdel Krim the Riffis will be assured full freedom of development under the nominal sovereignty of the Sultan of Morocco within frontiers still to be determined. Some surrender of arms will be demanded as a symbolic act but not surrender of the whole of Abdel Krim's war material. The terms, however, do not correspond with Abdel Krim's demands.

PREPARING FOR VIGOROUS COUNTER-BLOWS.

The War Ministry in a communique referring to "the pessimistic reports regarding the recent military events in Eastern Morocco in the direction of Tazza" says "certain loyal tribes partly failed us by opening a breach in the first line through which the Riffis passed and attacked our regular troops which are now taking up the best positions to repel the enemy. Public opinion must not be disturbed by these inevitable episodes in the Colonial warfare."

The communique refers to the difficulties of the French owing to the improvement in the enemy's numbers, equipment and tactics compared with a decade ago. "Their attacks are more numerous and better coordinated. They are constructing trenches, dugouts, barbed-wire entanglements; whereas the tactics of modern armies which are being concentrated to strike decisive blows if employed too systematically are bound to result in disaffection of the abandoned loyal tribes with consequent infiltration into the enemy contingents. We must not be surprised and alarmed if on the vast front difficulties lead locally to retirements, regroupings and concentrations of forces. That, however, will prepare the way for more vigorous counter-blows."—Reuter.

INDIAN ARMY IN MOROCCO,

RECRUITMENT IN PONDICHERRY.

MADRAS, July 6.

Recruitment of Indian soldiers for the French Army serving in Morocco against the Riffs is now going on in Pondicherry and one contingent will be despatched to the front on July 27th.—A. P.

PHADKE'S ART EXHIBITION.

HER MAJESTY PAYS VISIT.

BOMBAY, July 6.

During her visit to the Indian Pavilion at Wembley on the 3rd July Her Majesty the Queen paid a visit to Pandke's Art Exhibition and was much pleased with the art works.—A. P.

ONE INDEPENDENT LESS.

CHIEF WHIP TURNS SWARAJIST.

MADRAS, July 6.

Mr. R. K. Shunmugam Chetty, M.L.A., Chief Whip of the Independent Party in the Assembly has joined the Swaraj Party.—A. P.

FRENCH PERPETUAL BONDS.

LONDON, July 4.

Paris.—The conditions regarding the new four per cent perpetual bonds recently announced by M. Caillaux provide that half-yearly interes will be at the rate of four per cent per annum if the exchange remains between 85 and 95 francs to a pound. If the exchange be above 95 the half-yearly interest will be calculated at 4.85 per cent per annum of the average ruling exchange determinable half-yearly. Thus weakening exchange would mean the payment of a larger interest while improving it would mean the augmented value of standing coupon.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Centenary Service at St. Mary's Church, Poona on Sunday the 5th July.

Lady Walker and Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. R. W. Anthony lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Sunday the 5th July.

The King invested Mr. Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways, with the insignia of Knighthood at the Buckinham Palace on Monday morning.

GURADWARA BILL.

MUSLIMS' THREAT.

QUESTION OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE.

SIMLA, July 6.

After a fortnight's adjournment the Punjab Legislative Council reassembled this morning in the Assembly Chamber to consider the Gurdwara Bill as amended by the Select Committee. The agenda also includes other official business. The Visitors' gallaries were fully occupied, the Sikh element being predominant including a fair portion of those wearing black turbans. The house was full, a large majority of the members being present. Lady Hailey was a distinguished visitor in the Viceregal Box.

Although the list contained over a hundred questions these were easily disposed of as in the majority of cases Government's reply was "The answer is not yet ready and will be communicated to the member when ready" and in a number of cases members willingly asked that reply be laid on the table.

Mr. Bodh Raj attempted to enquire why answer was not ready and was told by Sir Fazli Hussain that enquiry and collection of material took time.

Mr. Ruchi Ram Sahni protested urging that replies should be made available when asked for after due notice.

Later, Sir John Maynard, leader of the House, explained that delay was due to the fact that detailed information asked for required time Hence Government's inability in the majority of cases to supply information to-day.

A COMPROMISE MEASURE.

Sardar Tara Singh moved the consideration of the Select Committee's report on the Gurdwara Bill. He said the bill was divided into four parts namely, to determine what places were Gurdwaras, what proptrty attached to them, what compensation was to be awarded to those who at present controlled them, and what form of management should be provided for the future. He explained at length the changes made in the four parts by the Select Committee. The bill was a compromise measure. He was not however satisfied with every provision of the bill. He wanted the Central Board to be adequately armed to discharge its duties and responsibilities vis-a-vis local committees of management. He appealed to all members of the House to support the bill and the Sikh members. He did not consider the notes appended by Raja Narendranath and Dr. Narang as dissenting notes but as suggestions of friends to Sikh members. (applause).

HINUDS' SUPPORT.

Dr. Gokulchand Narang, Leader, Swaraj Party, speaking on behalf of the Hindu members of the Council accorded support to the Bill. He explained that his note attached to the Select Committee's Report was not dissenting but only contained suggestions for consideration by the Sikh Members. He appealed to them to be generous in their hour of victory. He pleaded before the Sikhs for liberal treatment to Udaisis who were most hit. The Udaisis had partly to thank themselves for it

Referring to Mr. Craik's statement that the minority must go to the wall, Dr. Narang said "it does no credit to the representative of a Government to say that the minority must go to the wall. In this case the minority's interest involved is not so material, but when in future the Government will have to protect the interest of the minority and do it justice it will have to revise its dictum".

Sir John Maynard, intervening, explained what Mr. Craik said was that in a religious matter like the one dealt with by the Bill the view of the majorty of a community must prevail and that of the minority go under. Sir John Maynard emphasised strongly that Government always stood for the protection of minorities. Indeed the Gurdwara Bill itself was a proof of their anxiety to protect all interest. That was why for instance they had provided for local committees of management to be elected by local electorate, to manage cocal Gurdwara. He repudiated the suggestion that Government would not protect the minority against encroachment on part of the majority (applause).

Sardar Narain Singh assured the members that the Sikhs did not aim at Sikhs' Raj, but would co-operate with the sister communities in the management of the vountry's affairs.

Mr. Macbool Muhammed welcomed the bill which showed that a solution of the most difficult question was within the sight He attached the greatest importance to the provision for universal franchise and women franchise.

Mr. Jawahar Singh hoped Sikh relations with Government would now be more closely cemented than hitherto.

Malik Feroze Khan had no sympathy with the Udasis. They only number 2,600 out of 31 lakh Sikhs. They were worthless people. They were only Priests in service and if the Sikhs did not want them they could dismiss them.

The motion for taking the report of the Select Committee was then put and carried without dissent.

AMENDMENTS.

The amendments were next taken up and a large majority of them were either not moved or withdrawn after discussion.

Dr. Gokulchand withdrew one amendment after receiving an assurance from Sardar Jodhsingh and Sardar Tara Singh that the graves of Udasi saints in Gurdwara would be kept under repair and respected and that Sikhs were always ready to separate temples and Hindu places of worship from Gurdwaras. Another amendment of his which was accepted in an amended form deleted words "for himself" which had been inserted at the instance of the legislative department of the Government of India. The object of this change is that a petition of claim to property included in a consolidated list be made by a person either because of his own interest or because of his interest in an institution. As the bill stood, it conceded the right only on personal interest.

MUSLIMS' THREAT.

Almost all the amendments were withdrawn.

Sirdar Booti Singh raised the only controversial issue of the day by moving that, under the Bill, Gurumukhi should be the official language of the Judicial Commission unless it directed the use of any other language. It was vehemently opposed by the Muslim members, who threatened to withdraw their support from the Schedules.

POLAR EXPLORER

CAPT. AMENDSEN HONOURED

PRESENTED WITH MEDAL BY KING.

LONDON July 5.

Oslo.—Capt. Amundsen and his companions arrivd here to-day by air from Horten and were accorded a most enthusiastic welcome. The Polar fliers' aeroplane was escorted to Oslo by five Army and five Navy aeroplanes all of which descended in the harbour to the accompaniment of salutes from the fortress and vessels of the British Naval Squadron at present on a visit to the port. People on board the steamers in the harbour and crowds on the shore cheered. The streets of the city were gaily decorated.

Capt. Amundsen and his party were given a cordial reception by the President of Storthing and the Chairman of the Oslo Municipality. The aviators subsequently drove to the Palace where the King presented Capt. Amundsen with a Gold Medal for the patriotic deed the highest distinction held only by two other living persons. Other members of the party were decorated with the Order of St. Oslav.—Reuter's Special

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

KEEN CONTEST IN A WARD.

There was a keen contest on Monday between Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin and Dr. W. G. Forde, for a seat in the Municipal Corporation from A Ward caused by the death of Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson. The Parsis, Hindus and Mohamedan voters of A Ward supported Mr. Heerjeebehdin solidly by their votes while the Europeans were seen voting for Dr. Forde. Placard's in bold red type were seen hanging on the premises of many European companies in Fort urging Europeans to vote for Dr. Forde. The contest was keen all throughout the day. The result will be announced today in the Municipal office.

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Saturday, the 4th instant at the Congress House at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

The selection of names for the Presidentship of next Session (Cawnpore) of the Indian National Congress was taken up first and the following three names were suggested:—Sri Arabindo Ghose, Srimati Sarojini Naidu, and Lala Lajpat Rai.

The next item to be considered was the budget for the month and a provision for a sum of Rs. 410 was made.

It was then decided that the amended constitution should take effect from the month of October next. A letter from the Gujarati Kelavni Mandal asking for a grant of the library and furniture of old Gujarathi Pashtriya Shala was then read before the meeting, and it was decided that the said library and furniture be given as a loan to the Mandal to be used as long as the School ran.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MESSRS. MADGAOKAR AND RANGNEKAR.

The local Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community expressed its appreciation of the high honour which the Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. Madgaokar and Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Bar-at-Law, have attained in their appointment to positions of eminence in the service of Government, by giving them under the auspices of the "Gowd Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society" an entertainment of which the programme lasted from 11 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. on Sunday afternoon. The function, which was held at the Madhav Baug was attended by almost all eminent men in the community representing the legal, medical, engineering professions and lay gentry.

At the Allahabad High Court, on Monday, Sir Charles Ross Alston was congratulated by the Bench and the Bar on the honour of Knighthood conferred on him.

Mr. J. M. Chatterji, Barrister of Dehra Dun, was suspended on Monday from practice by the Allahabad High Court for one year for unprofessional conduct in misappropriating his client's money.—A. P.

BOMBAY RENT ACTS.

REACTIONARY RECOMMENDATIONS.

MR. NARIMAN'S DISSENTING MINUTE.

The following minute of dissent has been attached by Mr K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., to the report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill further to amend the Bombay Rent Acts:—

"I do not agree with the report as a whole. When the Bill was first introduced, it was severely criticised as a very unsatisfactory measure from the tenants point of view and as intended more for the benefit of landlords than protection of tenants. If we read the preamble as well as the statement of objects and reasons of the Original Act, the principal of the Legislation is to restrict the increase of rent and thus afford protection to tenants. But unfortunately in the recent amendments to the Original Act proposed, the original object and principle of the Bill is entirely lost sight of and the principal matter engaging the special attention of the framers of those amendments is to prevent any alleged or supposed hardship on the landlords; particularly, this last amendment, Bill No. I of 1925, can hardly be called a measure, either to restrict the increase of rent or to protect in any way the interests of tenants. On the contrary, it may well be described as a measure specially devised for the benefit of landlords to the detriment of the vital interests of the tenants.

It was natural, therefore, when such an one-sided measure was introduced in pursuance of a pledge given by the Honourable the General Member to bring in a measure to satisfy both landlords and tenants, that there should be a widespread dissatisfaction in the tenant class, but it was hoped, and expected that the Bill will emerge from the Select Committee, a better and more satisfactory measure To the great disappointment of the tenants, instead of being overhauled in the right direction by removing some of the grave defects and drawbacks that were apparent in the Bill, as first introduced, the Select Committee has altered in some respects, so as to make it more unsatisfactory and disastrous from the tenants point of view, whilst practically retaining all the objectionable clauses against which the public had been so incessantly agitating, the Select Committee has accepted one retrograde suggestion and reduced the period of extension by one year from "1928" to "1927."

Thus, the amount of rent up to which the restriction should apply is retained and the high and extraordinary annual increase of percentage is not touched but the period of extension is reduced by one year and other minor alterations are accepted after a good deal of persistent argument. This reactionary result though deplorable and disappointing, was expected. I regret to have to say that the Select Committee was in no sense a Committee, carefully selected, as it should have been, to represent both sides evenly and equally, but was more or less a packed committee, in which the landlords' interest was preponderating. In all questions affecting the tenants' interests the representatives of the tenants, found themselves in a hopeless minority, vainly trying and persuading to convince a pre-determined majority of the Capitalists and the limit was reached when some Government Members joined and co-operated with that majority and voted against a very important clause in the Original Bill as introduced by the Government themselves That was a novel phenomena and I raised a point in the Committee as to whether Government Members could vote against a clause in a Government Bill and the Chairman, the Honourable the General Member, generously allowed them the liberty of conscience, although himself voted for the original clause. The result was that though the Government had after careful inquiries and various calculations and investigations come to the conclusion that protection was needed up till "1928," still some important members of the Government in the Select Committee thought otherwise and consented to reduce the period by one year and hence we find that in the Bill as altered by the Select Committee, that recommendation is readily accepted by Government. It seemed to be the case of a doctor prescribing exactly what the patient himself desired.

A LAST HOPE.

However disappointing the results of the Select Committee's deliberations may be, it is to be hoped and expected that the tenants' representatives will be able to fare better in the Council. The Bill requires complete over-hauling; first as regards the amount of rent up to which control is allowed, both in Bombay and elsewhere, is too low and with one stroke, ruthlessly removes all protection to the upper middle and lower middle classes that need protection very badly. My amendment to raise it to Rs. 200 in Bombay and Rs. 100 in Karachi including the percentage allowed was not accepted. Other important amendments proposed by me to remove the annual enormous increase of percentage allowed to the landlords in the schedule and substitute ten or fifteen per cent. increase for the period of extension was also rejected. These two important amendments will have to be re-introduced in the Council and I hope that this will meet with a better fate in that more representative assembly.

As a consolation, other less important amendments, such as allowing sub-letting before August 1922 and deletion of the clause giving landlords power to re-enter unoccupied premises were after strenuous efforts partially accepted.

I hope the tenants' clause will be more sympathetically considered by the Council, so that the Rent Bill will emerge through non-official efforts, a more equitable and just measure than is enacted by the Government."

CALCUTTA MAYORALTY

"MUST GO TO SWARAJIST"

LEADER OF BAR, A POSSIBLE CANDIDATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

A few days more and the Mayor of Calcutta will be elected. The whole talk of the city is as to who will be the Mayor. It has been rather the misfortune of a leader in Bengal that he in his life time is always misrepresented. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, whose election to mayoralty is almost certain, is being strongly criticised by the Anglo-Indian papers and the "Bengalee" as unworthy to hold that dignified office. The difficulty of Mr. Sen Gupta does not lie here. A sharp difference of opinion exists among the Swarajist councillors of the Corporation themselves. Some of them suggest that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Alderman should be elected the Mayor while a certain group are in favour of investing the Mayoralty on Mr. N. N. Sircar, the most prominent member of the Calcutta Bar who has donated an amount of Rs. 10,000 to the Deshabandhu Memorial Fund, Mr. Sircar, a non-Party man, would be no doubt a valuable acquisition to the Swaraj Party as he must be a Swarajist before he is elected a Mayor. He is a sincere man and is imbued by the sacrifice of the Deshabandhu. If he joins politics and emulates his example Mr. Sircar will be a tremendous force to the country, but his love for his profession is well-known which gives him a monthly income of Rs. 25,000. This triangular contest is interesting as whoever succeeds must be a Swarajist. This has made the Anglo-Indian papers furious and the "Statesman" has proceeded to observe that if Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta is elected a Mayor merely because he is the Swarajist leader Government should seriously consider whether they should take over the administration of Corporation but the fact cannot be ignored that the Swarajist administration has brought an entire new outlook in the Corporation under the initative of the late Deshzandhu was and Mr Subhash Chandra Bose. Free supply of milk to poor children and free primary education have been inaugurated. Streets which were not repaired for twenty years for making the Chowringhee a paradise have undergone a marvellous change. The insanitary Indian quarters have been made habitable.

NO DECISION REACHED.

CALCUTTA, July 6.

No decision was reached at the meeting of the Congress Municipal Association regarding the election of the new Mayor. The question will be discussed at a joint meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the Municipal Association to be held this week. The Association has submitted the names of about eight candidates including Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. Suratchandra Bose, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy and others to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. There seems to be a consensus of opinion that the mayoralty should go to a Swarajist and to none other.—A. P

ALL-INDIA SWARAJ PARTY.

MEETING AT CALCUTTA ON 16TH INSTANT.

The meeting of the General Council of the All-India Swaraya Party will be held at 148, Russa Road South (Calcutta) on Thursday, the 16th July, at 3 p.m.

The members coming from outside Bengal, if they require any arrangements for their accommodation should inform Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Secretary, Bengal Swarajya Party, 30, Wellington Street, Calcutta.

SWARAJIST LEADERS AT GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, July 3.

Messrs. V. J. Patel, Jamnadas Mehta and Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan visited the Gujarat Vidyapith this afternoon. Professors and students assembled in the Hall to meet the distinguished visitors. A lively discussion ensued, students asking questions on current political topics to which Messrs. Patel and Jamnadas replied with much courtesy. In the course of this discussion Mr. Patel advocated the adoption by the Congress of the Swarajist programme and fighting the next elections on the denite issue of Refusal of Supplies in the Councils and Non-payment of taxes in the country. Mr. Jamnadas thought that 50,000 people pledged to refuse Income tax could inaugurate the movement successfully. Prof. Swaminarayan addressed the meeting in a few words.

Prof. A. T. Gidwani while thanking the visitors said that the weakness of the Swarajist politics lay in the fact their being confined to the Council Chamber. He said that agitation in the country co-ordinated with work in the Councils was necessary for success, and that even more necessary than such agitation was the solid support of constructive work such as the Vidyapith is doing in the sphere of National Education. He advised the Swarajist leaders to heartily themselves wholeheartedly with institutions of that type and to make the growth of such institutions one of the main features of their programme.

BIRTH OF THE TATA STEEL INDUSTRY.

MR. PERIN'S REMINISCENCES.

...ngle village twenty-five years ...dpur is now the Pittsburg of ...a 70,000,000 dollars steel plant ...0,000 Indian workers. An ...gineer, Charles Page Perin, ...development. An Indian manu... merchant, Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, obtained his services. The result is an industrial phenomenon with no parallel elsewhere in the East, and Hawthorne Daniel tells in *Asia* how the alliance between the two men came about. "A stranger in a long coat buttoned up to his chin and with a curious, brimless hat upon his head modestly entered the offices of Mr. Perin in New York one afternoon twenty-three years ago," says Mr. Daniel, continuing:—

He was of medium height and heavy-set. Slightly stooped and well along in years, he nevertheless looked virile. The swarthiness of his complexion contrasted sharply with his beard and hair. His piercing black eyes gave to his otherwise quiet face an expression of intensity and self-confidence. Obviously he was not an American. Just as obviously, he was not a European. His garb was of that curious type that suggests European influence without actually being European. He paused a moment, in the absence of the girl at the information desk, and then, seeing Mr. Perin's name on the half-open door of a private office, unhesitatingly entered.

TATA MEETS PERIN.

"I was busy at my desk," explained Mr. Perin, in relating the incident, "and, as I glanced out of the corner of my eye and caught a glimpse of this strange-looking person who had entered unannounced, I wondered how he could have got past the outer barrier into my private office. Yet his foreign appearance made me curious as to what manner of man he was. I didn't look directly at him at first, but continued, or pretended to continue, the work before me. He approached my desk and rested the tips of his fingers upon it. I watched them, fascinated; for, as he put more weight on his hand, his fingers went farther and farther until my imagination suggested that they were about to touch the back of his hand. And then he spoke—in perfect English.

"'You are Mr. Perin?' he asked.

"I looked up and nodded, interested but somewhat puzzled.

"He bowed slightly. 'I have a letter of introduction to you from Lord Aveshury,' he announced, handing me an envelope.

"Now, Lord Avesbury is a man I greatly admire and, knowing him, I knew that he would not give letters of introduction indiscriminately. So I perceived that my visitor must be a person of importance. The letter he presented established that fact in no uncertain terms. And that is how I first met Jamsetji Nusservanji Tata, perhaps the ablest commercial genius India has ever produced."

In a land of teeming millions of poverty-stricken people, where wealth has for centuries been almost entirely in the hands of those to whom it came because of birth and inheritance—where the rajas live in unlimited luxury and the masses periodically face starvation—Tata, a commoner, was able to build up a fortune that ran to millions. What is more, he had the ability to retain an outlook that resulted in many patriotic and philanthropic activities. It was his desire to be of still greater service to India and its people that brought him half round the world to Perin's office. For thirty years he had been thinking of India's need for steel. He knew that the strength of the West was built upon iron and steel. He had been in Japan, had watched its rise to power and had seen the limitations imposed by its lack of iron and steel. In India there was iron ore, tho how much was then unknown, and labour was there in vast supply. Yet steel had to be shipped into India. Why should it not be produced there?

So this is what was at back of that meeting in New York City. As Mr. Daniel observes.

Old India had come to young America for assistance. Tata, with his massive head bent earnestly forward and his black eyes lighted by a vision that would benefit three hundred million people, quietly told Perin of his plan. He wished to inoculate India with the material progress of the West. He wanted the people of India to have some other source of livelihood than the land on which the crops often withered under a scorching sun that brought starvation. He asked Perin to help him build an Indian iron and steel industry.

And Perin—the man to whom he had come—was of the type that has made America. Young, broad-shouldered and powerful physically, keenly alert and energetic he had within him the very qualities that were requisite for the success of Tata's enterprise. The two men were representative of the best their races produce—the one with a vision of the future, and the other with the ability to bring it to fruition.

LORD HAMILTON'S ADVICE.

Tata already had a large achievement behind him. In forty years he had come up almost from bankruptcy to great success in the manufacture of cotton goods in India, where he had built and operated cotton-mills, in which he employed only native labour and directors. He seemed to have the magic touch that turned all things to gold. His wealth was already great. In initiating his plan for an iron and steel industry, he was well aware of the failure of previous undertakings in that field. He had been advised against and opposed by British officials and Indian laws. He had been told by heads of geological surveys that no ore deposits worthy of modern installations of machinery existed in India. But still he would not be discouraged. And finally, on a visit to England, he broached the subject to the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, and was encouraged.

"Why don't you go in for it?" responded Lord Hamilton. "The world is indebted to India for steel. The first steel known was the old Indian *wootz*. For centuries India has produced iron. The steel in the swords of Damascus was made of Indian iron. Why don't you build up a steel industry in India? I shall do what I can to help you, and the Government will, too."

As a result the laws that discouraged prospecting and the taking up of ore-lands were amended, and that hurdle was cleared. With the way open for prospecting, the ideas of thirty years began to take form. Two years after Tata talked with Perin, an iron-ore deposit of over a billion tons was found in India—greater and richer than all the iron deposits of Great Britain or Germany or of France.

Tata obtained a concession from the Government, and the great industry sprang up, and, reverting to the circumstances of his alliance with Perin, Mr. Daniel says:

Tata first requested that Perin himself should go to India. But since the known ore resources were wholly inadequate for a steel plant of modern proportions, the necessary raw materials—ore, coal, lime stone—had to be located. Perin thought that younger men should do this work at less preliminary cost; then he would go out to make plans and estimates for the mill. At that time, Tata had in mind a steel plant that was a modest affair. Perin saw that it was too small to be practical. But neither of them had an idea of the magnificent size the plant was to attain.

SEARCH FOR IRON.

The result of their conferences was that C. M. Weld of Perin's office was sent to India, where, with a prospecting party he there made up, he searched the jungle for many months for iron. Disappointment followed disappointment. First Sir Thomas Holland, head of the Indian Geological Survey, announced that the work being done was not likely to prove of any value, since up to that time no deposits worthy of modern machinery had been discovered. Then the deposits of the Chanda District were examined. No such high-grade ore exists in the West, except perhaps a little in Brazil. It is 70 per cent. pure metallic iron. The deposits were reputed to contain hundreds of millions of tons. But the Weld party found less than a million. Other deposits were located and rejected for the same reason. Weld and his assistants studied geological data in government offices. They travelled up and down India by railroad, on elephants, in bullock-carts, and on foot. But they found no ore worthy of a modern American-plan steel industry. Finally, in June, 1903, Weld and his party located what has come to be called the Dhulle-Rajhara Concession. Here in the jungle they found a series of deposits containing between three and four million tons of remarkably high-grade ore. With that find in hand, Tata invited Perin to visit India.

In the meantime, Perin was getting an interesting glimpse of Indian character and of Tata methods through his contact with P. J. Padshah, one of Tata's assistants, to whom had been given the task of investigating Perin. Now, Tata had a way of picking men that was all his own. Often, when he saw a man who struck him as having particular ability, he would, in effect say, "Follow me!"—and he was usually followed. In this fashion he took into his organization a Parsi whom he had met in a railroad car-smoker. This man became a successful head of the Empress Mills and handed on the work to his son, who has been equally successful. Padshah, also a Parsi, was a university man and had studied in England and in Germany. When Tata met him he was a teacher of political economy in the University of Karachi. He came to become interested in him and induced him to give up his professorship for the post of secretary. For years he served in this capacity and then finally became a member of the firm with which he had been so long associated.

PERIN CONSENTS TO JOIN TATAS.

"The negotiations extended through several months," Mr. Perin told me in referring to the stage of the enterprise at which he was asked to go to India. "The consideration which I demanded was thought by the Tatas much too high. But they finally consented, and Padshah was sent to New York to accompany me. He is a student of metallurgy, a man the depth of whose knowledge I never quite knew. He has a wonderful gift of languages and can speak with discrimination and eloquence. He would be a striking person in any community. He was the Warwick of the Tata throne. But I must confess that, as we walked and walked the deck, he cross-questioned me to the point where I almost wanted to throw him overboard, just out of sheer exasperation."

By the time Perin and Padshah reached Aden, Weld had gone farther afield to look for some iron deposits of which he had obtained an inkling from seeing a specimen of the ore in a Calcutta museum. Perin desired to join him, and Tata, being most anxious to utilize every minute of Perin's time, for which he was paying so handsomely, determined to limit Perin's stay in Bombay and expedite his examination of the ore-field.

"When I reached Aden," Mr. Perin told me, in recounting the events of his first visit to the Tatas, "I received a cablegram asking me whether I could ride a bicycle.

(Continued on next page.

DAS MEMORIAL DAY.

UNIQUE TRIBUTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, July 3.

As ordered by Mahatma Gandhi the 1st of July was duly observed as the Deshbandhu mourning day at Aligarh. All shops with a few exceptions were closed in the morning but in the afternoon there was almost a complete hartal. At 3 a procession starting from Achal Talab passed through the main streets, reached Lyall Library. Volunteers carrying a Swaraj flag, dressed in black and sang; patriotic Urdu poems in memory of the lamented patriot. The Newalkishore hall of the library was full to overflowing where a public meeting was held Principal Khwaja presided. The audience included all Congress, Khilafat workers, past and present. Khwaja sahib in few well chosen words, reminded his hearers of the great debt they owed to Mr. Das of revered memory. Mr. Sherwani dwelt upon many varied aspects of the Deshbandhu's life and its reminiscences. Exactly at 5 the whole audience stood up and Babu Kishorilal, Headmaster, National School in pathetic language offered prayers for the peace of the departed soul. Maulana Majid Badauni said he considered Mr. Das's death as an irreparable loss to the country and its united progress towards freedom.

AT BROACH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, July 2.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bdoach, representative of all parties, communities and interests, was convened in the Sir Shapurji Broacha Institute on the 1st instant at 5 p.m. when the following resolution was passed in accordance with the suggestions of Mahatma Gandhi:

"That this meeting of the citizens of Broach places on record its sense of the heavy loss sustained by the country in the sad and untimely death of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das, whose ardent patriotism deep and abiding love for the Motherland, selfless devotion to her cause and noble self-sacrifice in her service, won for him the love and admiration of his countrymen who regard his death at this juncture as a national calamity."

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Vasantidevi Das with an expression of sympathy in the sad bereavement of the family.

Rao Bahadur Ambashanker Malji presided, Rao Bahadur Motilal and Dr. Khan Bahadur Burjorji ex-presidents of the Municipality moved and seconded the resolution.

AT PATNA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, July 4.

A meeting of the Patna citizens was held on 1st July under Sid Ali Imam's presidentship. All sections, from the high Court Judges to the leading practitioners, attended. Babu Rajendra Prasad and Professor Abdul Bari spoke feelingly over the loss of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Dass.

The Sone River overflooded. Villages on either side are under deep water. Houses were washed away.

There is a strong rumour in Patna that Maulana Mazharul Haq, ex-Bar-at-Law has got an appointment in the Nizam's Dominions.

AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, July 2.

Yesterday was the day of all-India mourning and prayer in memory of the great Deshbandhu. Baroda observed a *Hartal*, and the school and college boys managed to empty the school and the colleges early in the day. The main procession started from the centre of the city at Mandvi with Shriwant Sampatrao Gaekwad, the brother of His Highness, Abbas Tyabji, Prof. Manikrao, and many other prominent citizens The procession swelled in numbers so that by the time it reached the Maharaja Theatre where the meeting was to be held it was difficult to accommodate all in the Theatre. The Dewan, Sir Manubhai Mehta, the Suba Mr. Satyavrat Mukerjea, the Chief Justice Mr. Dandekar, puisne judge Mr. Dhurandhar and some other officials had come to take part in the meeting.

After the singing of prayers, Mr. Abbas Tyabji in an *Urdu* speech explained to the audience the greatness of the sacrifice of the Deshbandhu and proposed Mr. Maganbhai Haribhakti for the chair. After it was duly seconded, Mr. Maganbhai called upon Mr. Matubhai Kantawalla to move the main resolution. Mr. Kantawalla dwelt upon the great qualities of the Deshbandhu.

Thr resolution was duly seconded by Mr. Satyavrat Mukerjea on behalf of the State officials in an impassioned speech. Mr. Mukerjea paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the departed patriot.

After the resolution was supported by various speakers it was passed in silence by the whol audience standing.

AT BANDRA.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Suburban Distrit Congress Committee, the Bandra Village Congress Committee, the Local Boards' Congress Party, the Bandra Hindu Association, and the Gujrati Seva Mandal, a public meeting of the Bombay Suburban public was held in the De Luxe Theare, Turner Road, Bandra, in honour of late Deshbandhu C. R. Das on the 1st instant. Messrs. V. J. Patel, J. K. Mehta, Peter D'Souza, Balsara, G. B. Trivedi, J. S. Pindi, Bhaisaheb Kotval, G. M. Gupte, and Mrs. Saralabai Naik addressed the meeting.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENT.

PANEL OF PAPERS.

TENDERS TO BE INVITED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The Corporation considered a resolution of the Standing Committee that Municipal advertisements be given to the "Times of India," the "Indian Daily Mail," the "Jame-e-Jamshed" and the "Lokamanya."

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot moved the resolution of the Standing Committee approving of the action taken.

Mr. V. J. Patel said they must have a panel of papers, call for tenders from certain newspapers and then give their advertisement to those who quoted the lowest rates. He would move an amendment, at the suggestion of Mr. Tairsee, asking for tenders from certain newspapers and their accepting the lowest rates. They must first of all select certain newspapers and then get their rates for advertisements, he said. They knew the newspapers in Bombay, their political opinions and their circulation, and personally he would give preference in giving advertisements to the "Bombay Chronicle" first and then to the "Times of India" the "Daily Mail," "Jame-e-Jamshed" etc. He accordingly moved an amendment and gave a list of the following papers to form a panel "Times of India," "Bombay Chronicle," "Daily Mail," "Bombay Samachar," "Hindustan," "Jame-e-Jamshed," "Lokamanya," "Nawakal," "Khilafat" and "Akhbare Islam" and recommended that the Standing Committee do accept the lowest tender.

The President said under Section 481, it was the function of the Commissioner and the Secretary to give the advertisements to the Press and the amendment must be recommendatory.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, seconding, drew the attention of the Corporation to the very significent remarks made in the Commissioner's letter. He did not know how many business people in Bombay read the "Jame" and he himself never read it. The "Jame" might be a good newspaper from certain points, but business people did not read it. "The Samachar" had got a large circulation, and was very popular among the business people, and it was read by all classes, yet it was omitted.

COMMISSIONER'S STANDARD.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said when the Commissioner was asked to report, he was asked to find out which was the paper with the largest circulation. But the Commissioner did not try to do so, for the "Times of India" refused to give the information to the Commissioner. When giving advertisements they must look either at the economic point of view or the circulation of the paper. But the Commissioner did neither. So far as certain newspapers were concerned the economic conscience of the Commissioner was roused, but in other cases where rates were higher the Commissioner said their advertisements must continue because those papers were read by a certain section. He had recommended the "Times of India" which had quoted Rs. 8 per inch. On the other hand he had dropped "The Chronicle" which had quoted Rs. 4/8 for the first insertion as against Rs. 8. As regards the Gujrati papers, he had omitted a paper with a larger circulation and selected the "Jame," whose rate was higher—Rs. 4 as against Rs. 3 of the "Samachar." He was sure that even Mr. Marzban would not deny that the "Jame" was read by Parsis only, while the "Samachar" was read by all the commercial classes of Bombay, and that the latter had a circulation of 9,000. Again, among the Marathi papers he had chosen the "Jnana Prakash" which had not a larger circulation than about 500. His complaint was that the Commissioner had not accepted any particular standard in giving advertisements—the standard of circulation or rate. But by some particular standard of his own he had omitted all the nationalist papers. When the question was brought forward the last time, the Commissioner said "The Sanj Vartaman" was a morning paper—so much for his knowledge of Indian papers. He had chosen the "Jnana Prakash" which had no circulation worth mentioning, while papers like "Nawakal" were omitted.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said it was hardly fair for Mr. Tairsee to say that the Commissioner's political prejudices were responsible for giving advertisements to certain papers. They were given by the Standing Committee by a big majority and "The Jame" was one of the oldest and most popular papers. The "Times of India" had given its circulation as 21,000, and it was not correct to say that it had refused to give its circulation.

Mr. Tairsee objected to this statement and said it was "false" to say that the circulation figure was given by "The Times."

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said the Commissioner had shown by his letter his partiality for "The Times." In the case of "Jame" 99 per cent. of the readers were Parsis, and he asked Mr. Marzaban how many of its readers were Hindus or Moslems, or of the commercial classes. He knew that the majority of Parsis read the "Jame," but not the other communities.

When Mr. P. J. Marzaban rose to speak Mr. Patel rose to a point of order and said as Mr. Marzaban was interested in the "Jame" he could not take part in the debate. If he would say that he was not either directly or indirectly interested in it he would accept his statement. But every child in Bombay knew that Mr. Marzaban was all in all in the "Jame."

Mr. Marzaban said he was not either directly or indirectly concerned in the "Jame". He was merely a paid servant.

The President over-ruled the objection.

Mr. Marzaban said out of the 7,000 subs[illegible] 3,000 were [illegible].

Mr. Arbuthnot asked a ruling whether discussion about individual newspapers was in order.

The President saw no objection in it.

COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

The Commissioner said Mr. Patel wanted to have a list of papers and then accept the lowest tender. They could have a newspaper with a circulation of one, and yet its quotation might be the lowest. That was not fair. He had selected the papers with some care, and the Standing Committee had approved of his selection with considerable unanimity.

Mr. Tairsee:—With a difference of one vote!

The Commissioner said Mr. Tairsee was wrong. Mr. Tairsee had accused him of bias, but he himself was connected with both "The Chronicle" and "The Samachar" which were of somewhat extreme political tendency, and yet he had accused him (Commissioner) of political bias! He had chosen papers with fairly neutral tendencies. He had chosen a paper like the "Lokamanya" which was a Nationalist paper, and he hoped Mr. Tairsee would withdraw his remark against him, as he had chosen at least one Nationalist paper and the others—

Mr. Tairsee:—Loyalist!

The Commissioner said about the two English newspapers, from an advertising point of view there could be no two opinions. He hated paying Rs. 8 per inch to the "Times," but frankly it was worth about twice "The Chronicle" as an advertising medium.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta:—Question!

The Commissioner said every businessman in Bombay knew it. The Corporation might, if it liked, pass the resolution for political reasons, but he maintained he was right in what he had done.

Mr. R. A. Gole said "Nawakal" had even a large circulation than "Lokamanya" and he was glad that Mr. Patel's amendment included both the papers.

The amendment was then put to vote and declared carried by 24 votes for and 20 against. A poll was demanded by Messrs. Kanji Dwarkadas, A. K. Pai, Byramji Jijibhoy and Sir V. A. Dabholker and the result of it was 30 voted for and 22 against.

The amendment was then adopted as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3-40 p.m. to-day.

A DAS MEMORIAL.

SELECTIONS FROM HIS SPEECHES.

The Girgaum District Congress Committee is to be congratulated on being almost the first in the field in Bombay to take practical steps to preserve the memory of Deshbandhu Das. At a meeting of its Executive Committee held on the 28th June, it was resolved to print in the form of a pamphlet, selections from the speeches of Mr. Das, addressed to students, inculcating noble ideas of Patriotism, Self-sacrifice etc. as well as extracts from his other speeches, suitable for reading by boys, and to distribute them among boys in English Schools and Colleges, if necessary, at the nominal price of one or half an anna. A fine portrait of the great patriot will grace the pamphlet and Mr. J. Sen Gupta has been requested to write the Foreward. A passage like the following is the noblest to be found in any literature in the world and ought to be learnt by every student by heart.

"I look forward to the time when the nation will rise and stand in all its glory. I do not care whether I am alive or dead at that moment, whether my children will be living then or not—but the time will come when by God's grace we as a nation will make ourselves felt and will stand in all our strength and face the world. That is the ideal which appeals to me every moment of my life. I feel within myself that, that is my appointed task. I shall devote all I hold dear to the service of that cause and if I die in the the attempt, what then? Fail we alone? If I die in this work, I believe, I shall be born in this country again and again, live for it, hope for it, work for it with all the energy of my life, with all the love of my nature till I see the fulfilment of my hope and realisation of this ideal".

This passionate appeal to his countrymen, is taken from Mr. Das's Presidential Address at the Congress held in 1921.

The Girgaum District Congress Committee has voted Rs. 25 towards the printing and the remaining funds have been found by the following Solicitors:—Messrs. V. M. Pakvasa, Hiralal Karasondas, Girdharlal H. Mehta, Chaganlal Dayabhai, Hiralal Dayabhai, Narmadashanker P. Vakil, Devidas J. Desai, Motichand G. Kapadia, F. J. Ginwalla Manilal D. Nanavati, Chhotubhai A. Vakil, Thakordas P. Munim, Damodardas M. Daru, Purnanand M. Bhat, Natwarlal M. Resai, Amerchand, N. Shroc, S. A. Sabnis, B. V. Sanjit, Shankarbhai J. Amin, B.G. Kher and Nayan H. Pandia.

To enable the Committee to decide as to the copies to be printed, heads of Schools and Colleges and officers of Boys' Unions in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and other places are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary at the Congress House No. 223 Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, at once of the number of copies they will require, at a price not exceeding one anna per copy. As only the requisite number of copies will be printed, immediate attention is requested to this matter. It will be impossible afterwards, to secure a copy.

DESHBANDHU MEMORIAL FUND.

MR. K. G. PAREKH'S GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Kantilal G. Parekh, the grandson of the late Sir Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, has contributed a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the All-Bengal Deshbandhu Memorial Fund.

UNPUBLISHED CORRESPONDENCE.

BETWEEN LORD LYTTON AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

At his Summer-hill Secretariat Lord Lytton was resting and reflecting, when a letter from Lord Reading was placed into his hands:—

My dear Lord Lytton,

How is India and how are the affairs in Bengal and in other provinces? These Labourites worry me with various queries. Please keep me duly informed of all important movements and "news" from our "loyal" friends. Yours, in haste, Reading.

L:—How so the old man won't let me rest. As though I had not enough worries of my own Bengal, he asks for news from all provinces. Well, I must make a virtue of a necessity, and let the Governors see, how deeply I am interested in their administration.

Wires were despatched to the provincial Governors, and their replies were obtained by post. Here are the copies!!

BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

Dear Lord Lytton,

There is nothing sensational to report—except that our amiable Haque is worried with decrees and warrants, and our old friend Bannerjea has donned his armour. Gandhi is touring and is glorified at all places. No "news" and no arrests, though our "service" is so vigilant. I now see, that waiting and napping are also trying, for I dare not take any initiative in an acting appointment. Yours, J. KERR.

ASSAM GOVERNMENT.

Dear Lord Lytton,

Nothing taxes our patience and prestige as much as the Opium Enquiry. We can't cover our guilt and can't prohibit. Mr. Andrews, and I can't take any "initrative", for I am merely a "budli". Yours, W. REID.

BIHAR GOVERNMENT.

Dear Lord Lytton,

The Coal Mining Association is clamouring, and it is you or Kerr, who can placate them. I am [illegible] the wheel, but feel diffi[illegible] to handle. Yours, MACPHERSON.

U. P. GOVERNMENT.

Dear Lord Lytton,

The Liberals and the Kisans are stirring up again. The former are negotiating with Gandhi and the 'atter' are following some Swarajists. It is calm; but who can foresee a storm? Yours, MARRIS.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

Dear Lord Lytton,

You see, I am settling up with the Sikhs. For, it makes my path easy to handle the Punjabi Hindus and Muslims, as I please. Maynard has blundered. But it is not serious. Though Shafi has favoured the Minority Report his heart is with us. There are two forces to count with:—Lajpat Rai in politics and Harkishanlal in economics. After all, blood is thicker than water. Yours, HAILEY.

C. P. GOVERNMENT.

Dear Lord Lytton,

The more I deal with the Swarajists here, the more I realize their political instinct and acumen. I cajole them, but cannot conquer them. If they accept office, it will not be to mend, but to end dyarchy. To delay their demands is not statesmanship. Yours, BUTLER.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Dear Lord Lytton,

Though the Brahmin Non-Brahmin controversey is getting more acute in some places, that does not bring either of them nearer the Government; for they both feel, that foreign exploitation is the cause of their unbearable poverty; and unless relief is given in that direction, Madras will present a serious problem in near future. Yours, GOSCHEN.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

Dear Lord Lytton,

Bombay is busy—not with her usual flourishing business—but with protests from all sides. The mill-owners are denouncing the retention of the Excise Duty. Some of them are still talking of lock-outs, which mean terrible unemployment and disorganisation in the city. Then the merchants are up in arms. They demand stabilization of exchange; repeal of the two shilling regulation; and gold standard. They are really bitter. Believe me, Lord Lytton, that from what I have heard and seen, I feel that we are alienating the sympathy and support of those strong and sober elements in Bombay, that have always stood by us in good time and bad. Something needs be done early, before they lose faith in us completely. Yours, WILSON.

SIMLA.

My dear Lord Reading,

The acting appointment is very responsible and taxes my best powers. My critics may tell you, that I am smoking my peaceful pipe, but believe me, I am surveying the situation in India from this high hill and am keeping myself fully informed of the affairs in all the provinces. The accompanying letters from the various Governors will speak for themselves. Native states and North West Frontier need not worry you. You must be so busy with Lord Birkenhead and I have so many files before me, that I must close this. With best wishes. Yours, LYTTON.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have received your cable and confirm my reply, which runs as follows:—

Lord Reading—India Office, London.

"The topics of the day are Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill, the abolition of yarn franchise, and the feasibility and advisability of a reunion of all Parties. Speculation is rife as to the result of your consultations with Lord Birkenhead and whilst some simple minded people expect further Reforms, the agitators are pessimistic, and ask the people to be ready for further sacrifice. We trust your judgment." LYTTON.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

SIMLA, July 6.

The depression over Chota Nagpur has become unimportant.

The Bay monsoon has strengthened in Lower Burma, while the Arabian Sea current has been active in the Central Provinces but is weak in the Peninsula.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the Punjab Hills, Central India East, Central Provinces and Konkan and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces West, Rajputana South, Hyderabad, Coorg and Malabar.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, North West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches; Moulmein and Bassein one; Rangoon and Akyab three, Kyaukpyu five; Silchar three; Cox's Bazar one; Noakhali two; Hazaribagh one and a half; Lucknow one; Bahraich, Dehra Dun and Simla one and a half; Dalhousie two; Harni half, Saugor five; Jubbulpore one; Raipur three; and Sholapur three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase in the East Punjab. A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 5.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.762 inches
Temperature of Air	83.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.1 "
Dew Point	75.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	78% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	4.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.0 "
Minimum do. do.	77.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	204 miles
Fall of Rain	0.16 inches
Total fall during month	0.55 "
Do, do year	31.24 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m, of 6th July	0.03 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jul	h. m.	ft in.	Jun.	h. m.	ft in.
M	6	3 54	19 7	6	16 6	6 59
		19 6	23 13		19 1	20 10
Tue	7	23 31	19 8	7	14 8	3 49
		12 6	11 4		18 8	16 37
W	8	0 29	18 9	8	14 1	4 34
		20 2	12 33		18 8	17 28
Th	9	6 8	14 0	9	28 2	0 10
		19 5	17 4		30 7	13 0
Fri	10	7 45	15 3	10	27 6	1 50
		20 52	17 1		28 5	14 30
Sat	11	6 52	16 3	11	17 8	1 21
		20 10	19 3		20 6	13 46
Sun	12	1 26	3 4	12	9 37	18 7
		27 4	16 7		22 52	18 0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th July 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded over Ambala and in general clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the central and western districts. Temperature was almost normal in the province except at Hissar, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.36" of rain and Jhansi 0.21". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess. Temperature was almost as usual except at Jhansi, where the maximum alone was below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.19" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over lower Sind and east Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Kotah. Temperature was below normal at Bikaner; elsewhere it was almost as usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa reports 0.28 of rain Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is defect in Central India West, Cutch and south Gujarat. Temperature was nearly normal throughout the division except at Deesa, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.95" of rain, Saugor 5.10", Hoshangabad 0.36", Nagpur 0.41", Chanda 0.35 and Raipur 3.03". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the northern and eastern districts and in defect at Amraoti. Maximum temperature was below normal in the northeast of the province; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.52 of rain and Karwar 0.14". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 88 degrees .0 (3 degrees above normal) and a minimum value of 77 degrees .6 (1 degree below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0.79" of rain and Hyderabad 0.24". Skies are lightly clouded over east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect at Nizamabad. Day temperature was higher than usual at Sholapur and Hyderabad; night temperature was nearly normal throughout the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened in the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces and the Central Provinces, and local in Gujarat, the Konkan and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Calicut 0.69" and Cochin 0.29".

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in the United Provinces and extend in Rajputana and into the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 5th July 1925 issued from Simla.

The Bay depression is entering Chota Nagpur this morning and has caused some local heavy falls in Orissa and the east Central Provinces. The Arabian Sea monsoon is apparently reviving in Malabar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the east Punjab, Central India East, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Assam, Bengal, west Rajputana, the west Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, the United Provinces, the North-west Frontier Province, south Hyderabad and on the north Madras cost.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Mergui one inch; Kyaukpyu one and a half; Akyab four; Dibrugarh one and a half; Sibsagar, Jalpaiguri one; Hukitala one and a half; Puri three; Angui one; Sambalpur three; Suina four, Jagdalpur one and a half; Gopalpur one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 6TH OF JULY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.13	0.21	—0.08	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	0.91	0.95	—0.04	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	3.74	3.31	—0.43	34.77
Lahore	..	5.03	2.46	+2.57	19.62
Hissar	..	5.20	2.28	+2.92	14.47
Ambala	..	9.82	5.48	+4.34	30.49
Delhi	..	6.07	4.63	+1.44	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0.36	14.15	4.00	10.15	26.90
Mainpuri	0.09	13.05	4.51	+8.54	27.07
Jhansi	0.21	8.87	6.63	+2.24	36.17
Cawnpore	0.08	10.64	4.77	+5.87	35.92
Allahabad	..	11.35	7.17	+4.18	39.66
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	1.57	1.00	+0.57	3.68
Karachi	..	3.82	1.92	+1.90	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	1.86	3.52	+1.66	11.79
Ajmer	..	3.97	3.72	+0.25	20.65
Jaipur	..	6.92	4.41	+2.51	24.21
Kotah	0.19	13.19	8.97	+4.22	28.23
Mount Abu	..		2.49	—1.40	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	1.09		—0.85	14.39
Dwarka	..	1.95	2.80	+7.69	13.52
Veraval	..	13.14	5.45	+0.38	18.80
Rajkot	..	6.33	5.95	+5.86	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	..	6.37	5.51	+5.92	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	0.05	17.20	11.28	+2.63	40.97
Ahmedabad	0.28	8.87	5.24	+4.12	28.83
Deesa	..	7.78	3.66	+1.09	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	..	7.09	6.00	—1.07	29.19
Indore	0.95	6.49	7.56	+3.81	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	5.10	14.35	10.54	+4.61	55.11
Saugor	0.36	13.39	8.78	—1.01	44.95
Hoshangabad	..	7.41	8.45	—2.61	48.83
Khandwa	..	4.32	6.03	—1.34	29.63
Akola	0.02	5.23	6.57	0	31.35
Amraoti	0.41	8.02	8.02	—1.39	33.05
Nagpur	0.35	9.86	11.25	—3.68	48.97
Chanda	3.03	6.04	9.72	+4.85	51.90
Raipur	0.64	16.36	11.51	+4.84	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.52	28.51	23.57	—7.07	70.63
Ratnagiri	..	28.83	25.90	—1.74	99.98
Mormugao	0.1	33.29	25.03	+0.15	94.95
Karwar	..	?	16.37	?	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	..	5.95	5.30	+0.65	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	4.35	5.38	—1.03	22.33
Poona	0.79	3.88	5.83	—1.95	27.11
Sholapur	..	3.15	5.53	—2.38	28.45
Bijapur	..	0.56	3.73	—3.23	20.90
Belgaum	..	9.84	10.57	+0.73	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	3.24	6.44	—3.20	27.53
Nizamabad Indor	0.24	3.13	7.16	—4.03	40.08
Hyderabad	..	2.29	5.61	—3.32	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	0.69	44.56	45.66	+1.00	125.68
Calicut	0.29	36.63	40.38	—3.75	117.16
Cochin	..	29.09	33.80	—4.11	114.51
Trivandrum	..	8.70	15.10	—6.40	64.51
Ceylon—Colombo	..	12.18	8.66	+3.52	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	..	5.22	5.63	—0.41	41.69
Bellary	..	0.24	2.18	—1.94	20.54
Cuddapah	..	1.08	3.64	—2.56	31.23
Madras	..	0.24	2.70	—2.46	50.74
Bangalore	..	1.81	3.67	—1.86	35.37
Coimbatore	..	1.15	1.91	—0.76	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	3.69	1.75	+1.91	33.18
Negapatam	..	0.78	1.70	—0.92	54.98

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Following were the closing quotations in the Share Market to-day:—

Government securities:—5½ per cent war bonds 1933 Rs. 105/6, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/5, do. 1927 102/2, do. 1932 105/10. 5 per cent U. P. bonds 1926-41 104/8.

Jutes.—Alliance 578, Anglo-India 417/8, Barnagore 162/4. Birla 8/2. Clive 37/10, Craig 4/14, Empire ord. 51, do. pref. 114, Hooghly ord. 72, Howrah 30, Kanknarrah 458, Lawrence ord. 583, do pref. 113, New Central 564, Presidency 8/2, Union pref. 111, Waverley 6/8.

Coals.—Aldih 30, Bansjorah 9/8, Bengal 482/8, Borrea 16/12. Burrakur 25/4, Equitable 16/4, Ghusick and Muslia 12/8, Katras Jherria 83/8, Kosoonda and Nyadee 17/4, Searsole 13, Sendra 15/4, Seebpore 23/4.

Miscellaneous.—British India Corporation ord. 4/8, Burma Finance and Mining 3, Indian Cables 3/14, Ivan Jones 3, Titaghur Paper Rs. 2/12, Midnapore Zemindary 116.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one-eighth pence.—A.P.

BIRTH OF THE TATA STEEL INDUSTRY.

(Continued from previous page.)

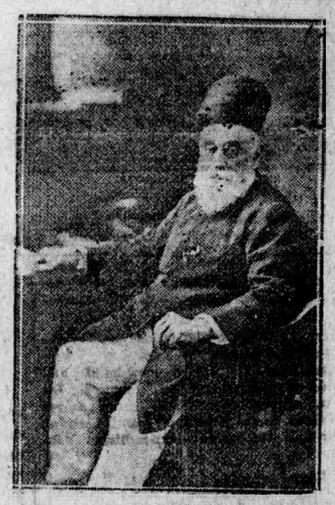
I was surprised and mystified, but despite the fact that I had not ridden one for years, I answered by cable that I could. When I arrived, I found that a part of the journey to the place where Weld was working was over twenty-four miles of villainous road, and that I was expected to do it on the bicycle they had ready for me. Furthermore, I was to leave Bombay on the day I arrived. I took the train and the next day alighted to continue the journey on my bicycle. I started bravely enough along the rutty road, but time and again I was forced to use all my strength in twisting the handle-bars this way and that. Now, a bicycle is a light machine, and I always had a great deal of strength in my arms. The result was that, before I had gone many miles in this fashion, I had twisted the handle-bars completely off my bicycle. Th situation was not entirely lacking in humor. There I stood in the middle of a very bad jungle road, supporting the bicycle with one hand and holding the handle-bars in the other. Luckily, the appearance of a bullock-cart going in my direction solved my problem. I dumped the broken wheel in, climbed in after it and never again took to bicycle."

Perin and Weld discovered the great iron deposits of Gurumaishina in Mayurbhain a few days later. There, as we are told,

More than a billion tons—perhaps three billion—lay easily accessible, but forty-five miles from the main line of the Bengal and Nagpur Railway and only a hundred and forty-five miles from the Jherria coal-fields, supplying the other chief essential for a steel industry. In this one deposit India has more from ore than is left in all of Great Britain. From this one mine more ore can be taken than from all the mines of any European country, save possibly Russia. America, it is true, has perhaps from thirty to fifty times as much, but American ore is being used at a very rapid rate.

Even before a careful estimate revealed the great size of the newly found ore deposit, Perin recognized its value and began to lay his plans for the development of the Tata iron and steel works. The railroad agreed to build the necessary branch line; then a site for the mill had to be chosen. But before detailed reports had been made, Jamsetji Nusservanji Tata, originator of the project, died in Germany, in May, 1904.

Great was the blow dealt by Tata's death; but his son, the present Sir Dorabji Tata, now head of the house, and Mr. Padshah were most desirous of carrying out



THE LATE MR. J. N. TATA.

his plans. Perin and Weld therefore went ahead.

In the choice of a site for the plant, Calcutta, which was only about one hundred and fifty miles distant, was automatically eliminated since the location had to be such as to make possible the assembly of great quantities of ore, coal and limestone at the least possible cost for freight. Moreover Calcutta is situated in the delta of the Ganges, where borings a thousand feet deep had failed to strike anything sufficiently solid to permit the erection of the huge, vibrating plant that was planned. Should such a mill as that of the Tata Iron and Steel Company be erected at Calcutta, it slowly would bury itself in the great accumulation of the silt of the delta. A spot in the jungle was chosen, therefore, for the plant—a spot in Chota Nagpur, where only a few natives lived but where the confluence of the Subarnarekha and Karkai rivers assured an adequate supply of water. The first plan was to erect two furnaces, each capable of making one hundred and fifty tons of pig iron a day. Around this nucleus the plant was to be enlarged. So the little cart-road through the jungle to the new site, which was then called Sakchi, was widened and macadamized, strings of bullock-carts creaked to and fro, and lines of half-naked workers in turbans were brought to construct the town that was to be. A weir was thrown across the river, and 600,000,000 gallons of water was impounded. Later another weir impounded 2,000,000 gallons.

Perin talked steel with a peppery Englishman, a power on one of the Indian rail-roads, a possible buyer. "Why, sir!" said he, pounding the table before him as he leaned over and looked Perin straight in the eye, "I'll eat all the rails you will ever be able to make in Indian Government specifications!"

The two blast furnaces were ready for operation by 1907, and the output of pig iron for the first year was sold at a profit sufficiently great to pay the entire cost of the furnaces. The steel mill, however, lost as much as the blast furnaces made, and the directors and advisers of the plant were faced with the necessity of finding a successful method of making steel in the tropics.

It was an audacious undertaking. Reading on—

"Imagine a country," said Mr. Perin in describing the difficulty created by the climate, "in which, from the middle of March to the middle of June, hot, dry siroccos blow; a country in which, during that portion of the year, the temperature gradually advances until by May the thermometer often registers over 125 degrees in the shade, and at night the temperature often stays as high as 95 degrees and sometimes well over 100. Imagine such a land, growing hotter and hotter, with heat-waves that make the landscape quiver as if with ague. And then imagine a sudden great downpour of rain about the middle of June—when for days and weeks the skies are overcast, the ground soaked, the eaves pouring—and through it all extreme variations of temperature exaggerated by the high humidity. Imagine the rice-fed natives—men of little stamina, standing in such weather before the furnaces, with the blinding glare of white-hot metal in their eyes and the terrific heat sapping their strength. What wonder is there that the Indians do not do the work that men are capable of in milder climes? What wonder that Westerners, unaccustomed to the glare, the heat, the fiercely shining sun, the pouring rains, break down, not merely physically, but mentally and morally as well?"

Complicate this problem of climate with that of handling thousands of employees—men and women, people of numerous religions, castes and prejudices, all suspicious of the great machine they have helped to build and operate. A Hindu hates the thought of beef and leather; for cattle are sacred beasts to him. A Mahommedan despises the grease of the machines; for to him all grease is suggestive of the pig, which is anathema. A Jain will brush off the ground on which he rests, lest, inadvertently, he crush an insect and so snuff out a life. A Hindu may be threatened with sudden death: a higher caste Hindu could prevent it; yet he can not touch his fellow creature, lest he himself should pay a religious penalty. And thousands of the women—many of them grandmothers at twenty-three or four—must tend their smaller children while they work. Other must have shielded places where they may live in *purdah*, ever hidden.

Yet India has vast wealth, hardly heard of in this country, which may become power behind industrial development. "There are millions in India awaiting investment if the people can be sure that the money will pay dividends without danger of loss," Sir Dorabji Tata has said. "I do not know that you have heard of India's buried wealth, but it is enormous. I have seen estimates that gold to the amount of dol 3,000,000,000 is buried under the ground. There are millions which are hoarded in the shape of jewelry, and a great amount is hidden away in small sums. We want to get this money into circulation and we hope to do so some day. At the same time, we have many rich men."

Sir Dorabji is conservative in his idea of the future of India's industrial development. "Our home market," he has said, "will take all that we or any native institution can make for generations to come." That is probably the practical view of the case. But one has only to use his imagination slightly in order to conceive of an India with an industrial machine that may at some time reach out for foreign markets for its products.

POONA LETTER.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July, 6.

In accordance with commendment of Mahatma Gandhi to observe last Wednesday as the Memorial Service day for Deshbandhu Das. A memorial meeting was held in the local Sarvajanik Sabha Hall under the presidentship of the Mayor of Poona Mr. L. J. Apte. Such is the attraction of political parties that in the hall of the meeting the Pro-changers and the No-changers were ranged as a natural course, on opposite rows of chairs. Any how the meeting was attended by both the parties and the solemnity of the occasion of Das Babu's Shraddha day was fittingly maintained by the present to Mr. Chiraranjan Das a photo with silver frame of his father and a khadi suit.

MR. ANEY'S VISIT.

Just as the Memorial meeting gave a slight shake to the No-changers of the city, so Mr. M. S. Aney's visit to Poona created some stir among the Swarajists. Mr. Aney, or Bapuji Aney as he is called by all, is a staunch Tilakite. He came here on Wednesday noon and in the afternoon saw the Tilak Mandir in the Maharaja Bag which is building and which is to be opened probably at the hands of Lala Lajpat Rai. On Thursday morning he lectured to the students of the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya on the 'place of Berar in literature' under the presidentship of Mr. N. C Kelkar. The lecturer maintained that his province had contributed to Vedic, mythological and modern literature as much as other provinces, though in the present times none devoted his life-time solely to literature. He said Mr. Kelkar suitably thanked the distinguished guest on behalf of the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya. In doing so he held that Maharashtra though divided into C. P., Berar and Southern Maharashtra was one at heart. For the present he said, the three parts were engaged in developing their own literature, but in literary matters the three divisions though not unitary like the Imperial Bank with its branches, were at least like three separate banks whose cheques were mutually honoured by each of them. The party next visited the Maharashtra Vyayam Shala conducted by Messrs. Shivajirao Damle and Karandikar. Mr Aney left for Yeotmal the same noon.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY.

The Moderates too had had their share of the activities of the week. The Co-operators' Day fell on Saturday the 4th instant and though the ceremony was held under the auspices of the Maharashtra Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, the Moderates and the Government officials dominated the scene. The Minister for Co-operation, the Registrar, the Honorary organiser, the Educational Inspectors and such persons were much in evidence and to a man accustomed to witness public meetings say in Shivaji Mandir the audience consisted as though of a different race It was held in the Primary School of the Deccan Gymkhana. Mr. G. K. Devdhar was in the chair. He delivered a long passionate speech on the virtues of co-operation and Hon. Mr. Dehlavi. Mr. Madan and Mr. Kamat made short speeches The first speaker humourously remarked that as the newest minister he was the latest limb of the body which encircled Mr. Devdhar as the soul. After light refreshment the celebration of the day was over.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The School-boards of the District Local Board and the Municipality have now been fully formed. Both of them are, from the view-point of the *personnel*, efficient bodies; the Administrative officers are to be appointed and then the working of the Boards will begin.

The City Municipality is continuing its state of do-nothingism. After days and months of absence the General Body at last met last week to consider the question of the alleged misappropriation in the Drainage Department. The question had excited some interest in the city and ever Mr. N. C. Kelkar was present as a citizen at the meeting. Much time was wasted in discussing what shape the dust-bins of the Municipality should have. Member after member rose to his feet and made suggestion as to the shape, as though it was of the greatest moment to the city. One proposed round as the fittest form, another square a third one oblong and so on. After this quinotic discussion the main question was taken up. And it was further decided that the matter should be investigated by a certified accountant as a matter of fact there was no reason to put off the question in that way, especially because, to Mr. D. V. Gokhale's pointed question, even the persons who had authoritatively inquired into it, had replied that there was no defalcation. But laziness or happy-go-luckiness is the present rule of Municipal business and hence no work except that of marking time or even receding back can be done. Parties have not yet crystallized, in fact no issue of importance has yet arisen.

A NOBLE SACRIFICER OF BENGAL

DESHABANDHU CHITTARANJAN DAS

Photos full size, Deshabandhu with Mrs. Vasanti Devi, 3/4 standing, Bust with and without garland. Different sittings at Rs. 5/- each. These Photos have been declared by Mrs. Vasanti Devi to be most accurate of all.

N. V. VIRKAR,

Art-Photographer, 9, Mohan Building, BOMBAY No. 4.

RAHIM.—Thanks Sukhdev, I feel soothed and well. Pray, what did you apply?

SUKHDEV — Why, "Amritdhara." Don't you know it is the best first aid to the injured.

RAHIM.—Get me a bottle too. I must always keep it in my Scouts kit.

SUKHDEV.—Right Ho

"AMRITDHARA"

(Your Family Doctor.)

It insures against accident and disease. It is in fact a necessity for every scout and prevents complications. It effectively cures hurts, bruises, sprains, cuts, wounds, burns and scalds, stings, venomous bites and is besides the best antidote for such accidental ailments as headache, toothache, earache, cold, vomitting, cholera, etc. Every scout with Amritdhara carries an unfailing First aid, and it must therefore be a part of every scoutkit. Its tiny bottle can be carried conveniently while it serves more than a whole medicine chest; It is harmless, free from poisons and drugs, and can easily be administered internally or used externally. It is an invention of well-known physician of Lahore, Pt; Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya and can be had from Amritdhara, Lahore, at Rs, 2-8 per phial.

TO SAVE VALUABLES
USE
SPARLING LOCKS
obtainable from
THE SPARLING PATENTS
ALIGARH.

"PILES"
If you are still suffering from Piles in spite of all treatment
DON'T DESPAIR
USE
RECTO SEROL
A real friend in need.
The tried and tested German Remedy.
100 % results
Sole Agents:—
B. W. SMITH & CO., Chemists
JUBBULPORE.
ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

INCREASE YOUR FORTUNE

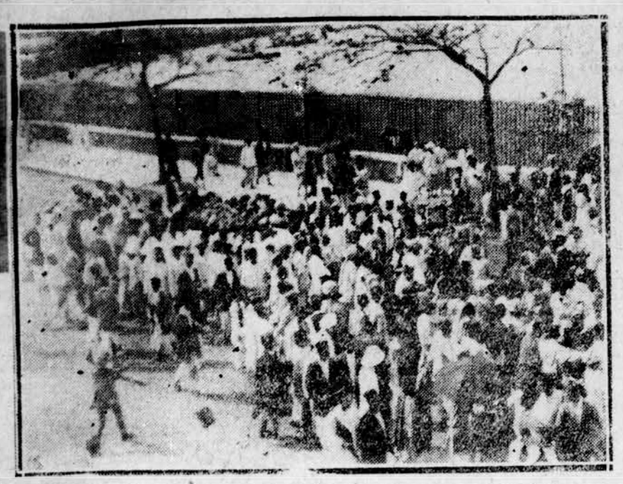
Avoid losses, succeed in speculations and make your business prosperous and lucrative by wearing our DHANADA TALISMAN. Price Rs. 5. Proprietor KLINNA NILAYA Arkaudanallur Post South India.

IS THOMPSON COMING BACK?

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Is Mr. Thompson, the ex-Chief Secretary of the Punjab Government, coming back to this Province? Is he to succeed Sir J. Maynard, who is shortly retiring from the Executive Council? If so, will it not revive all the bitter memories of the Martial Law days? Was he not the right hand man of Sir Michael O'Dwyer? And was he not the upholder of General Dyer's brutal action? And has he not been responsible for the mal-treatment meted out even to notable men in 1919? Is Sir Malcolm Hailey out to appease the people or to upset and embitter them? If Mr. Thompson is to be sent away from Simla, let him be kicked up to White Hall rather than to the Punjab Executive Council. Sir Malcolm would be committing the saddest blunder of his life, if he were to accept Mr. Thompson as his colleague in the Council. More I need not say at present.

THE LATE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

On the arrival of the ashes of thelate Maharaja of Gwalior in Bombay on Friday last, the Maratha communities organised a procession, with a likeness of the Maharaja Borne in a palanquin, from Ballard Pier to Chowpatty, to show their reverence to the memory of the illustrious dead.

One of the several carts, with a picture of the late Maharaja, following the procession.

The profusely flower-decorated palanquin with the likeness of the Maharaja, which was carried in procession.

'MY INCAPACITY."

(By MAHATMA GANDHI.)

It would be most comfortable for my pride, if I could give every applicant for help the satisfaction he may desire. But here is a sample of my hopeless incapacity. 'Of what use is your leadership or Mahatmaship if you cannot stop cow-killing by asking the Musalmans to stop it? Look at your studied silence on the Alwar atrocities and your criminal silence about the affront put by the Nizam upon Panditji whom you delight to call your respected elder brother and one of the first among the public servants and whom you have yourself acquitted of any malice against Musalmans.' Thus have argued not the same but several persons. The first rebuke mentioned was the last to be received and it has proved the proverbial last straw. There is a telegram before me asking me to request the Musalmans not to kill cows as sacrifice on *Bakri-id*. I thought it was time for me at least to offer an explanaton over my silence. I was prepared to live down the charge regarding Panditji although it was a charge brought by a dear friend. He was almost apprehensive about my fame. He thought I would be accused of fear of Musalmans and what not. But I was firm in my resolve not to take any public notice of the ban on Panditji. There was no fear of his misunderstanding me. And I knew that he stood in no need of my protection. He will survive all the bans that can be declared against him by any temporal power. His philosophy is his stay. I have watched him at close quarters amid many a crisis. He has stood unmoved He knows his work and prosecutes it without elation or perturbation in fair weather or foul. I, therefore, laughed to my heart's content when I heard of the ban. Strange are the ways of potentates. Nothing that I could write in the pages of "Young India" would, I know, induce H. E. H. the Nizam to recall his fiat. If I had the honour of a personal acquaintance, I would have straightway written to the ruler of Hyderabad respectfully telling him that the ban on Panditji could do no good to his State, much less to Islam. I would have even advised him to offer Panditji his hospitality when he went to Hyderabad and could have cited such examples from the lives of the Prophet and his companions. But I do not possess that honour. And I knew that a public reference by me might not even reach his ears. Save, therefore, for adding to the acerbity already existing, it could have served no purpose And as I could not add to it, even if I could not diminish it, I chose to be silent. And my present reference I propose to use for the sake of advising such Hindus as would listen to me not to feel irritated over the incident nor to make it a cause of complaint against Islam or Musalmans. It is not the Musalman in the Nizam that is responsible for the ban. Arbitrary procedure is an attribute of autocracy whether it be Hindu or Musalman. We must devise means of checking autocratic vagaries without seekineg to destroy the Indian States. The remedy is cultivation of enlightened and forceful public opinion. The process must begin, as it has begun, in British India proper; because it is naturally freer being administered directly, unlike the States which are administered through the vassals of the Emperor. They, therefore, reproduce the evils of the British system without containing the few safeguards that direct British administration provides for its own sake. In the States India, therefore, orderliness depends more upon the personal character and whims of the chiefs for the time being than upon the constitution or rather the constitutions under which the States government is regulated. It follows, therefore, that real reform of the States can only come when the chilling control of the British Imperial system is at least tempered by the freedom of British India secured by the disciplined power of the people Not that, therefore, all the journals have to observe silence. Reference to abuses in the States is undoubtedly a necessary part of journalism, and it is a means of creating public opinion. Only, my scope is strictly limited I have taken up journalism not for its sake but merely as an aid to what I have conceived to be my mission in life. My mission is to teach by example and precept under severe restraint the use of the matchless weapon of Satyagraha which is a direct corollary of non-violence and truth. I am anxious, indeed I am impatient, to demonstrate that there is no remedy for the many ills of life save that of non-violence. It is a solvent strong enough to melt the stoniest heart. To be true to my faith, therefore. I may not write in anger or malice. I may not write idly. I may not write merely to excite passion. The reader can have no idea of the restraint I have to exercise from week to week in the choice of topics and my vocabulary. It is a training for me. It enables me to peep into myself and make discoveries of my weaknesses. Often my vanity dictates a smart expression or my anger a harsh adjective. It is a terrible ordeal but a fine excercise to remove these weeds. The reader sees the pages of "Young India" fairly well dressed-up and sometimes with Romain Rolland, he is inclined to say 'what a fine old man this must be." Well, let the world understand that the fineness is carefully and prayerfully cultivated. And if it has proved acceptable to some whose opinion I cherish, let the reader understand that when that fineness has become perfectly natural, i.e., when I have become incapable of evil and when nothing harsh or haughty occupies, be it momentarily, my thought-world, then and not till then, my non-violence will move all the hearts of all the world. I have placed before me and the reader no impossible ideal or ordeal. It is man's prerogative and birthright We have lost the paradise only to regain it. If it takes time, then it is but a speck in the complete time-circle. The Divine Teacher of the Gita knew when he said that millions of our das are equal to only a day of Brahma Let us not, therefore, be impatient and in our weakness think that non-violence is a sign of soft brains. It is not.

But I must hasten to the end. The reader knows now why I have been silent atout Alwar. I have no data to go upon. Alwar can laugh with as much disdain as the Nizam at anything I may say or write. If all the reports that are published are true, they are proof of Dyerism double distilled. But I know that I have for the moment no remedy. I watch with admiration the effort of the press to secure at least a decent public inquiry into the awful allegations. I note the silent movement of Panditji's diplomacy cutting its gentle way. Why need I bother then? Let those who appeal to me for prescriptions know that I am not an infallible Kaviraj with an inexhaustible pharmacopoeia. I am a humble, groping specialist with hardly two indistinguishable drugs in my little pocket. The specialist pleads present incapacity to deal with the evils complained of.

And to the lovers of the cow, have I not already said that I no longer profess, as I did only a short time ago, to claim any influence over Hindus or Musalmans? Till I have regained it *Gomata* will forgive her humble child that I claim to be. My life is wound up with hers. She knows I am incapable of betraying her. But she understands my incapacity if her other adorers do not.—"Young India."

SHOLAPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, July 2.

The long awaited District Local Board Election of the President and Vice-President is over and although there were six candidates for the Presidentship, it looked much before the election that the real tie was between Mr. Ligade the Non-Brahmin leader and Mr. Nagarwalla the nominated ex-President. The Local Swaraj Party was very poorly represented on the Board and owing to individual ambitions and absence of hold on independent members, the Swarajists' failure was anticipated by all. The popular feeling against Mr. Ligade has been bitter for sometime past owing to some excesses of the Non-Brahmin party in Barsi and Sangola Talukas, and as between Ligade and Nagarwalla, the latter was supported by anti-Ligade party; but the clever move of Mr. Ligade in winning over at the eleventh hour the small Mahomedan block, turned the tables against Mr. Nagarwalla and the Non-Brahmin leader came out successful. As expected, the Vice-Presidentship too fell in the hands of the same party. It is to be seen what turn the affairs of the Local Board now take.

The 1st July was observed in memory of the deceased Patriot Deshbandhu Das and a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Local Congress Committee in the evening.

BOMBAY LADIES' HOMAGE.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Ladies' gathering at Madhav Baug, held on the 1st inst. under the chairmanship of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale to pay their tribute to the memory of the late Deshbandhu Das.

RIFF REFUGEES.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A large number of Moorish refugees consisting mostly of women and children, have succeeded in escaping from the area of the war and are now congregated in the Tangier International Zone. Homeless and starving, their condition is described as desperate. Humanity demands they should not be left to die of starvation. If the war must continue its severities might, at least, be mitigated.

For weeks past the British Red Crescent Society with the assistance of benevolent-minded English residents in Tangier, has been distributing among these wretched sufferers doles of flour. In this benefaction the local Moslem poor, whose plight is equally deplorable, have participated. Our funds, however, are nearly exhausted; and unless we receive further help and that immediately, we shall have to close down our charity.

For these starving people, we venture, on behalf of our Society, to appeal for help to the charitable folk of the world. Contributions may be sent (preferably by wire) to the Bankers of the Society, Messrs Coutts & Co., 440 Strand, London, W. C. —Yours, etc.

For the Committee.

LAMINGTON. AMEER ALI.

The British Red Crescent Society.

18, Sloane Street,
London, S. W. I.
June, 18th.

C. P. NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, July 2.

All the arrangements in connection with the University College of Law having been complete, the College will commence work from Monday, the 6th July in the Morris College annexe. There are four part-time professors and one part-time principal. Mr. Vivian Bose, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-law has been appointed the first Principal of the College.

The strength of the Bar at the beginning of the year is: Barristers-at-law. 58; Pleaders, 1st grade 189. Pleaders, 2nd grade 768; other kind of pleaders 49, total 1,072, as compared with 1,021 on the 1st January, 1924.

At a meeting of the C. P. Industrial Board the following business was transacted.

In connection with the orders of Government on the report of the Vocational Training Committee, the Board considered and approved of the scheme put forward for the establishment of a three years' course at the Government School of Handicrafts at Nagpur and the extra expenditure involved.

The Board considered a note on the possibility of establishing small varnish factories in the C. P. and the question of alloting an overseas scholarship for the study of this or kindred industries. It was decided that enquiries should be first made from the High Commissioner for India as to whether admission could be obtained to a varnish factory in England to enable the scholar to learn the practical side of this industry.

The proposed Round Table Conference will be held at Nagpur on Sunday the 19th July in the Town Hall at 11 a.m. Mahatma Gandhi will be at Nagpur by that date and he will be invited to attend the Conference.

The All Parties Conference will have unlimited scope and purpose. It is to study the situation and devise means, if any are forthcoming to meet it. The acceptance of Ministerial responsibility in our Province is only a part of the programme of the conference and if the conference decides against it or decides in favour of it conditionally upon another move on the part of the Government favourable to further Reforms, the leaders should say so.

SAREE MERCHANT'S DEATH.

At about 1-15 p.m. on Sunday information was received at the DeLisle Road Police Station that a dead body was lying on the ground floor of the Bombay Development Department chawl No. 15 at Worli. The police proceeded to the spot and found the body near the stair case of the chawl No. 15 which is vacant. The body was subsequently identified as that of a Hindu named Govind Appa (28). Some letters were found on his person which showed that the deceased was a dealer in saris and Indian cloth at Gadag and had come to Bombay on last Friday. The evidence of one Jamnabai showed that the deceased had run away with her daughter Soondribai from Bombay to Gadag and she was recently brought down to Bombay. The deceased had threatened that if Soondribai left him, he would eat opium and commit suicide. The Coroner held an inquest and after recording some evidence adjourned further enquiry. The deceased's Vicera were sent to the Chemical Analyser.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, July. 1.—During the period under review our market has been dull and values have shown a tendency to decline. Clearances have unaccountably fallen off whilst demand from up-country has slackened, and the tone at the close is quiet with the forward position still neglected.

Grey Shirtings.—Enquiry has been poor and no transactions of any importance reported. Prices are, if anything, slightly lower.

Grey Dhooties.—A little improvement has been noticeable in this section so far as values are concerned but the turnover is meagre.

Whites.—There is little of interest to mention and the tone at the close is quiet, with no business reported. Mulls have declined 1 anna and certain qualities of Shirtings 2/3 annas.

Miscellaneous.—This section is somewhat better in anticipation of the Bakr-Id requirements and increased sales have been effected.

Yarn season for Grey and Dyed Yarns has now commenced and although at present enquiries are not plentiful, it is generally anticipated that an early revival is likely.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-8-0 to 2-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37-37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 13-6-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 14-4-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10¼ lbs. Rs. 15-14-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10¼ lbs. Rs. 17-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10¼ lbs Rs. 17-8-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 lbs. Rs. 8-0-0 per piece.

White Shirtings 40,000 36 in. by 40 yards Rs. 26 As. 8; White Shirtings 98 in. by 40 yards Rs. 20 As. 10; White Shirtings 99 in. by 40 yards Rs. 21 As. 10; White Shirtings Raja 99 in. by 40 yards Rs. 10; per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Our local yarn market has been steady during the period under review. Demand from the main up-country consuming areas is fair and values have been fully maintained.

Sales of the less favoured makes are reported, but stock-holders of better qualities are endeavouring to check any further drop in prices.

The tone at the close is unchanged and the future prospects appear to be promising. There is no enquiry for outports.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s. Rs. 3-14-0 to 4-2-0.
Mule 12½s. Rs. 3-15-0 to 4-3-0.
Mule 14½s. Rs. 4-2-0 to 4-6-0.
Mule 16½s. Rs. 4-4-0 to 4-8-0.
Mule 20½s. Rs. 4-9-0 to 4-13-0.
Mule 22s. Rs. 4-14-0 to 5-2-0.

COAL.

There is little change to report in the position of the market. The enquiry has been slightly more active, but inadequate to make much difference to the general position.

The following are the nominal prices now ruling:—

Desherghur Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherriah Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

11 and 12 Seams Jherriah Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.

10 Seam Jherriah Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.

Raneegunge Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report runs as follows:—

Calcutta, June 29.—Heavy Goods.—Have ruled quiet but prices keep fairly steady. A moderate business has been done in Liverpool Twills for forward delivery, but otherwise trade has been of a retail character.

For the U. K. and Continent.—Twill Sacking 30in.—17 ozs. (8 by 8) for July at Rs. 30-8-0; B. Twills for June at Rs. 55-8-0 to Rs. 56-0-0, for July at Rs. 56-8-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2½ lbs. for July at Rs. 70-0-0, for July/August at Rs. 70-0-0, for July/August at Rs. 70-0-0, for August/September at Rs. 69-0-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 64-0-0; Liverpool Twills (41½ by 24 hd.) for July at Rs. 68-0-0 basis; Twill Ore Pockets (28 ozs.) for July at Rs. 50-0-0 to Rs. 50-8-0, for October at Rs. 49-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for October at Rs. 76-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 77-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2½ lbs. for July/August at Rs. 70-0-0, for August/September at Rs. 69-0-0; Grainsacks (3¼ lbs.) for July/August at Rs. 90-0-0, for August at Rs. 89-0-0 to Rs. 90-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for June at Rs. 55-8-0 to Rs. 56-8-0; No. 2 Twills for Ready at Rs. 61-0-0 to Rs. 62-0-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 64-0-0; Woolpacks (10 lbs.) for July at Rs. 2-14-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July at Rs. 63-8-0, for September at Rs. 63-12-0, for October/December at Rs. 61-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 61-0-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Hy. C.'s (2 in. Green) for June at Rs. 56-12-0 striped basis; Hy. C.'s for October/December at Rs. 56-12-0 to Rs. 57-0-0; A. Twills for Ready at Rs. 71-8-0 to Rs. 72-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for June at Rs. 55-8-0 to Rs. 56-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 56-0-0 to Rs. 56-8-0; Liverpool Twills for October/December at Rs. 65-0-0, for October/March at Rs. 65-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 65-0-0, for January/April at Rs. 65-0-0.

Hessians.—There has been more demand during the interval and prices have improved for all positions. Second-hand dealers have done a certain amount of covering business for this month's shipment, and Mills have sold a fair quantity to speculators for the forward positions.

9 Porters for Ready and June at Rs. 16-13-0 to Rs. 16-10-0 to Rs. 17-2-0 to Rs. 17-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 16-14-0 to Rs. 17-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 16-6-0 to Rs. 17-0-0, for October/March at Rs. 16-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 16-4-0.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for July at Rs. 102-0-0 to Rs. 101-0-0.

11 Porters for Ready and June at Rs. 22-2-0 to Rs. 22-0-0 to Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs 22-6-0, for July at Rs. 22-0-0 to Rs. 22-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 22-4-0 to Rs. 22-0-0 to Rs. 22-4-0, for October/December at Rs. 22-0-0, for October/March at Rs. 21-12-0.

SLEEPLESSNESS

due to excessive heat, overwork, worry or anxiety, is promptly overcome by Phenalgin. Instead of sleepless, restless age-long nights, a few doses of

PHENALGIN

SOOTHES THE NERVES

restores tranquility to the overwrought nervous system and ensures calm, refreshing slumber with freedom from headache or irritability on rising. Phenalgin is not depressing and is therefore safe as well as certain.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr. tablets, with full directions by all Chemists.

SOLE AGENTS.

E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,

Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, ENGLAND

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

of 26 years' fame all over the world.
Letter No. of the Firm 35954

To,

Messrs. K.P. RAY & J.P. RAY BROS.,
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

I am extremely pleased to inform you that we have tried your famous Asthma cure, 4 weeks' specific, and as a result the long standing Asthma is cured radically.

Yours faithfully,
S. JANARDHAM,
Amalapuram, Godavari Distrie

25-11-1919.

Note:—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(14)

THE PEOPLE

A first class Weekly Review of Politics, Sociology, Science, Art and Letters,

(16 *pp. Foolscap size*)

is to be published

EVERY SUNDAY

from Lahore,

Look for the first issue on Sunday, July 5, 1925.

Editor : LALA LAJPAT RAI

Rates of Subscription :

INLAND :

Annual .. Rs. 8/-
Half Yearly Rs. 4/8
Quarterly .. Rs. 2/8

FOREIGN :

Annual .. £ 1/-

BEST MEDIUM

for

ADVERTISERS

all over the country.

Advertisement Rates very favourable.

Agents Wanted in all important towns;

For particulars apply to :

12, Court Street THE MANAGER,
LAHORE. The People, Lahore.

Rs. 25 A MONTH FOR 20 YEARS WILL LEAVE YOU INDEPENDENCE AND A GRAND FORTUNE OF RS. 11,000 !

No other Savings Bank gives this remarkable value for your money !

OUR HOME SAVINGS SAFE

encourages thrift, cuts down useless waste in expenditure.

Have a Safe in your Home, encourage in your family the habit of thrift and economy.

Accounts may be opened with a minimum of Rs. 5/-

Write for further particulars to :

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

"BAWLA CASE PARALLEL."

OFFICIAL VERSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 9th June (dak edition) there appears a reprint from the "Daily Gazette," Karachi, under the heading "Bawla Case Parallel." That account appears to have been written with an eye to further sensation from information verbally supplied by persons having little or no regard for facts. It is, as you will see presently a travesty of facts, full of inaccuracies and misstatements. By the insinuation it makes, it does gross injustice to the memory of the late Maharaja Shivajirao Holkar. If in any sense it is a parallel to the recent case it may be in the fact that some persons were interested then as now in circulating sensational theories. In the Parliamentary White Paper No. 80, dated the 21st February, 1893, which was issued in answer to a question put by Mr. Seymour Key, you have all the facts relevant to the thirty-year old case. From that paper I have made for you an extract, which is the full text of the report of the Agent to the Governor-General to the Government of India. I trust you will publish it in full.

Yours, etc.,

V. G. PANT VAIDYA,

Indore, 29-6-25.

EXTRACT.

From the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

"In continuation of my telegram, dated 10th September 1891, reporting that the persons accused of causing the death of one Bulwant Rao Bute at Ujjain in the months of May last had been sentenced by the Special Judge deputed by the Gwalior State to try the case to long terms of imprisonment, I have the honour to submit a further report on the case in question for the information of the Government of India.

2. My letter dated 7th July 1891, gave a short account of the case, in so far as its circumstances were at that time known. As it may be desirable to place before the Government of India more detailed information regarding the circumstances in which the case originated, I take the opportunity to furnish a somewhat fuller account than that formerly given.

3. On the 10th April 1891, Mr. S. V. Dhurandhar, Chief Justice of the Indore State, appeared as an ordinary complainant in the Court of the Residency Magistrate, Indore, and laid a complaint under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code against Mohendranath Chaterji, the editor, and two other persons, the printer and publisher of a weekly English newspaper called the "Eastern Herald," printed in the Mhow Cantonment and circulated in the Indore Residency limits and elsewhere. In enclose copies of the proceedings in that case. It will be seen that the defendants published a humble apology and gave up the name of the writer of the letter that had been published, and on this the prosecution withdrew from the case. It will be noticed further that the libel complained of reflected equally upon His Highness the Maharaja Holkar and upon his Chief Justice but the latter appeared in Court as an ordinary private complainant seeking redress in a British Court in the ordinary way. It may be presumed that he would not have taken this course without the Maharaja's permission; but with that the legal proceedings had no concern. There were several persons, who had, about the time when these proceedings took place, been engaged in attempts to libel the Maharaja and to extort blackmail. One Manual had recently been convicted for libelling Captain Franks, the English Secretary of the Maharaja, the libel containing numerous imputations against the Chief as well as against his Secretary. Chaterji, the editor, had also been very recently convicted by the Indore Residency Sessions Judge (the conviction and sentence being upheld by myself on appeal) for his share in the defamation of which Manual was Guilty. There was therefore no apparent reason why the Maharaja should bear any special resentment against the original author of the libel of which Mr. Dhurandhar complained, who was in fact but one of several persons who at the time were doing their best to insult and annoy the Maharaja by the medium of the newspaper then published in the Mhow Cantonment in the Maharaja's own territories.

4. The name of the writer of the letter of which Mr. Dhurandhar complained was given up in conformity with the conditions on which he withdrew from the prosecution. The writer was stated to be Bulwant Rao Bute, the man who shortly after died at Ujjain in consequence of the ill-treatment he received from the persons who arrested him there and brought him within British jurisdiction. Mr. Dhurandhar promptly commenced proceedings against this person when his name was disclosed, and of those procedings I enclose a copy. It was probably expected that if Bulwant Rao was arrested he would disclose the name of the person who had instigated him to write against the Maharaja and his officers and that in this way the persons who had been arranging the libellous attacks in the "Eastern Herald" would be discovered. The records of the proceedings taken in the Residency Magistrate's Court against Bulwant Rao show that Mr. Dhurandhar, in the same capacity as before, made an application for the issue of process against Bulwant Rao for defamation. The Residency Magistrate's Court is a British Court having jurisdiction only in the limits of the Indore Residency. This Court, on 27th April 1891 issued a warrant for the arrest of Bulwant Rao, who was not to be found in Residency limits, and the warrant was transferred for execution to the Court of the Assistant Superintendent of Railway Police on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway (British), there being apparently some reason to believe that Bulwant Rao Bute might be found in the railway jurisdiction. The warrant provided for the admission of the accused to bail. The warrant was returned unexecuted on 11th May 1891, its date had expired on 4th May, on which date a second warrant with the period extended to 20th May, was issued by the Residency Magistrate to the Railway Police for further action. This warrant was returned by the Assistant Superintendent of Railway Police on 20th May 1891, endorsed as having been duly executed, Rs. 2,000 the amount of the bail taken, being forwarded

5. It is the circumstances attending the execution of this warrant, that is to say, the circumstances in which Bulwant Rao Bute received injuries that resulted in his death on 20th May, that have formed the subject of an exhaustive judicial inquiry by the Gwalior State Courts. This inquiry has not yet been finally concluded and I am precluded from making any detailed criticism of the facts elicited at that inquiry, inasmuch as the convicted persons have preferred an appeal to the Gwalior Appellate Courts which is still pending. It may be necessary for the Political authorities, in virtue of the control exercised by them over the present Gwalior administration, to take further action with regard to the case. The accused in the case comprised the Gwalior City Kotwal of Ujjain and subordinate members of the Ujjain (Gwalior) Police officials in the employ of the Indore State, and a police constable employed on the railway under the British Government. I need not recapitulate the circumstances in which it was decided to make over the latter to the Gwalior Courts for trial as a special case. The Indore Durbar consented, after some hesitation, which was not on the evidence altogether unjustified, to surrender the accused Indore officials for trial by the Gwalior Court. I may mention that the case excited a certain amount of hostile feeling between Gwalior and Indore, and that this feeling may have led the Gwalior authorities to pass excessive sentences on the persons convicted. Hence an ultimate interference may be required, as I have already stated.

DURBAR'S INNOCENCE.

6. Thus far I am at liberty to say at present that Bulwant Rao Bute was aware of the proceedings taken against him and took measures to place himself beyond the reach of process at Ujjain. It appears likely too that he was aware that attempts were being or would be made to induce him to enter the Railway jurisdiction, where he would be amenable to the warrant issued against him. But, so far as I am aware, there is no evidence to show that these attempts were made with the knowledge or under the orders of the Indore Durbar or of the Maharaja Holkar. Asad yar Khan, one of the accused, the Superintendent of the Indore City Police, appears to have received instructions from the Durbar to point out the accused to the Railway Police who did not know him; but instructions to this effect were in the circumstances perfectly legitimate. It is possible, indeed probable, that the Indore officials who lent themselves to these attempts, did so in the idea that their action would be gratifying to their ruler, whom they knew to have been annoyed by the disreputable attacks lately made on him in the Mhow newspapers; but their action appears to have been taken entirely on their own responsibility, and, such as it has been, has rendered them liable to punishment, and proved eminently useless and damaging to the Darbar which they served.

7. To conduct the trial, the Gwalior Durbar appointed as Special Judge an officer of Judicial training and experience who appears to have taken great pains to investigate the case thoroughly. His opinion was that Asad Yar Khan, the Indore Superintendent of Police, had bribed the Gwalior Police to connive at the forcible removal of Bulwant Rao Bute from the Ujjain City; that there was no direct intention to cause death, but that in removing Bulwant Rao violence was used which caused his death. The judge found four of the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, five of them guilty of abetting that offence, and two of them guilty of abetting the receipt by a Police Officer of an illegal gratification."

SKIN DISEASE

Begins In The Little Itchy Spot or Rash

BEWARE ECZEMA, ULCERS, POISONED SORES, etc.

ALL the more stubborn and disfiguring skin affections start off in simple rashes and eruptions. Every cut, abrasion, burn or insect bite is liable to become infected with the germs of ulceration or blood-poison.

Guard your skin against disease by resorting to Zam-Buk at the least sign of trouble. Don't run the risk of using little-known ointments and dressings containing pore-clogging animal fats and harsh mineral drugs.

Owing to its perfect refinement and rare herbal character, Zam-Buk penetrates to the root of skin trouble. Sinking naturally into the tiny pores it has a soothing, purifying and curative influence on the whole of the underlying tissue.

All sore, eruptive and inflamed conditions are readily overcome by Zam-Buk. It swiftly kills the germs of eczema, itch, psoriasis, ringworm, etc., and frees the skin of poison and disease. Be sure and keep this famous herbal balm always handy! Of medicine vendors everywhere. Re. One or Rs. 2-4 per box.

CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT
IS PURELY HERBAL
Zam Buk
RUB IT IN
CUTS · BRUISES · BURNS
SCALDS · PILES · ECZEMA
ITCH · BELHI SORES · BAD LEGS
PRICKLY HEAT · ULCERS · RINGWORM
BOILS · ABSCESSES · CHRONIC SORES
BITES & STINGS · SPRAINS · RHEUMATISM
जमबक

SOOTHES PURIFIES & HEALS

L.Z. 405

That Ulcerated Leg

"My Leg is now well."

Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg, the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

will heal up when the blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Egyptian Water Clock 500 B.C.
Sundial.
Notable Inventions
No. 9
Fancy carrying one of these ancient time-keepers about. As bad as an old tin can on a dog chain. Nothing doing! Not when you can get perfect service, whatever the time or place, from West End Bracelet Watches
Solid Gold WATCH BRACELETS.
No. 1 18-ct. Gold, plain Rs. 140
18-ct. „ enamelled „ 160
No. 2 9-ct. Gold, plain ... Rs. 150
9-ct. „ „ „ 150
Perfect Time-keepers—Ideal Gifts.
West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
Catalogues FREE
Catalogues FREE

A Real Man's Strength AND Vigour

An infusion of new life; a braced up nervous system! These are the inevitable and immediate results of a course of treatment with RADIOSAN. You, no doubt, have looked forward to years of quiet enjoyment, only to suffer serious disappointment due to ill-health. If that is so there is a new message of hope for you in the latest and greatest result of modern medical research—RADIOSAN. A few days' use of RADIOSAN will make you feel better—a complete course of treatment will induce you to say what many thousands have already said:

"WHAT A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!"

The transformation from weakness and lassitude to full strength and energy is indeed marvellous. RADIOSAN purifies and enriches the blood, permanently builds up new brain, nerve and muscle cells and restores the youthful appetite for work and pleasure, with the full means of satisfying both. RADIOSAN should be taken without delay by all who suffer from

NEURASTHENIA	ANÆMIA	PROSTRATION
NERVOUS DEBILITY	LOST VITALITY	MENTAL FATIGUE
BRAIN FAG	DEPRESSION	JAGGED NERVES
OVERWORK	MALNUTRITION	POOR BLOOD

RADIOSAN is sold in two sizes. The small size gives 10 days' treatment, and the larger package a full course 50 days' treatment—obtainable from most Chemists in Bombay.

Radiosan

THE GREAT REJUVENATOR

is beneficial to all over ten years of age, of both sexes, and when body or mind or both cry out for help

WILL GIVE NEW LIFE.

RADIOSAN LTD. 81, Lambs Conduit Street, London, ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

DESHBANDHU NUMBER.

Issued by the

"FORWARD" OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

A special issue have published on July 1st, 1925,—the all India Memorial Service Day.

It will be in book form (between thirty-two and forty pages) of about half the size of "Forward" printed on fine glazed paper with illustrated cover, containing:—

1. **A large Photograph of DESHBANDHU C. R. DAS.**
2. **Pictures from scenes of his life.**
3. **A short life sketch.**
4. **His Work.**
5. **Telegrams of condolence from important persons and associations all over the world.**
6. **Selected notices from the world's press.**
7. **Extracts from Deshbandhu's Speeches.**
8. **Anecdotes etc., etc., etc.**
9. **Appreciations of his life and work by distingnished writers.**

Orders are pouring in.

Apply immediately to avoid disappoiutment. Copies can be had of

THE "FORWARD" PUBLISHING, LTD.

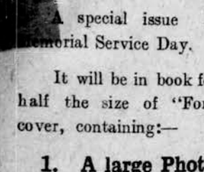
19, British Indian Street, CALCUTTA
OR
From

RAO'S ADVERTISING AGENCY

No. 8, Broadway, First Floor, MADRAS.

Price -/8/-per copy.

V. P. P. EXTRA.



ZANGI Rs. 6-4.

Latest improved Fountain Pen, never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper. Order any style V.P. on 7 days' approval, Calender Clip Annas 6. 3 dozen ZANGI Inklets Annas 8. Protector Pocket Annas 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged.

ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nal Sarak, DELHI.

BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadsil. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protecter pockets, three for three pens and one for my pen:—Chandulal Lallubhai.

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.
HEATERS AND HOT WATER BOILERS.
To burn coal or wood fuel.

Also Blue Flame Wickless oil Stoves & ovens.

CLUBWALLA & Co.,

44, Bastion Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS!

Mellin's Food contains everything tending to rapid nutrition in infancy or sickness. It is ready for almost immediate digestion. It is speedily taken up by the blood, and carried to every part of the body, contributing to its nutrition.

Obtainable of all Storekeepers throughout **INDIA.**

Have Cut out A Name for Themselves

W. D. & H. O. WILLS,
BRISTOL and LONDON.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Co., Ltd.

24, Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Manufacturers of

Miners' Picks, Pickaxes, Beaters, Powrahs, Hammers, Chisels, Tea Garden Tools Crow bars, Claw bars, Drills, Jumpers, etc, etc,

ALL TOOLS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY

GUARANTEED EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED.

Made from INDIAN STEEL, by INDIAN WORKMEN, using the most up-to-date machines, All tools hardened and tempered by special processes ensuring a constant standard of quality.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED,

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

MALARIA

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in freshly watered or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

MALARIAL

Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

Induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

The World-wide Celebrated

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILA

The most popular and successful medicine in use for

Purifying the Blood and Humors

It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Also by Messrs. B. K. PAUL & Co., M. R. PAUL & Co., 1-3, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta. KEMP & Co., Bombay. DEY BROS. 32, Mogul Street, Rangoon.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.